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SUBSCRIPTIONS.—Alexandria, Cairo, and the Interior of Egypt (including delivery in Alexandria or postage to subscriber's address) P.T. 23½ per annum, P.T. 116 for six months, P.T. 80 for three months. To other countries in the Postal Union P.T. 273 (£2.16s.) per annum. Six months P.T. 136½ (£1.8s.), three months P.T. 92 (£0.19s.) N.B.—Subscriptions commence from the 1st or 16th of any month.

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The Egyptian Gazette

An English Daily Newspaper, Established in 1880.

Editor & Manager: R. SNELLING.

Price: One Piastre Tariff.

SATURDAY, APRIL 8 1905.

OUR NEW WORLD-POLICY.

For many months past preparation has been going on for launching a project of such tremendous consequence that its advocates in England never venture to describe it in the few and simple words which convey its whole meaning. In Japan they are more bold. There they write and speak not of mere renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, but of a new engagement altogether: a compact extensive and protective of the Empire of Japan for the one part, and, for the other, defensive of the British Empire in the East from European aggression. In plain terms, a firm fighting alliance against all comers, but particularly and especially against Continental Europe. A broad sketch of the intention and purposes of this compact was put before the readers of the "Times," about four months ago, by the Tokio correspondent of that journal. Then the Tokio correspondent of the "Times" there is no abler or more authoritative exponent of what Japan wishes to be known or thought in England; and what he said in opening the matter to the British public was this. The Japanese foresee that it will be wise, even necessary, to provide a means of safeguarding the larger Empire that will be the reward of victory. "With the acquisition of Saghalien the interests demanding protection would not be limited to China and Korea: they would be considerably extended." To keep this extension secure, Japan is prepared to pay a great price. England has brought against herself a new grievance and a new danger in Tibet: Japan is willing to see her through whatever difficulty may arise in that matter. England has still to make herself safe in Persia and Afghanistan. "Her defensive armour is vulnerable in both regions. Japan is ready to be a part of that armour. Let each ally have equal duties and equal benefits." Japan can put 800,000 men into the field. "Suppose that England can command the services of such an army, and can supplement it by her own fleet plus the squadrons of Japan," would not England, would England and Japan together, be able to impose peace wherever aggression dared to lift its head? In the words of the *Jiji Shimpō*, the situation would be controlled by Anglo-Saxondom with Japan. Since those winning suggestions first appeared Port Arthur has fallen, Kurapatkin's army has been utterly routed, and we now read in our newspapers that the new alliance is to all intents and purposes an accomplished fact. Thanks to the good sense and determination of the English people, we have adopted an entirely new world-policy the pivot of which is at Tokio, its strength the wisdom, bravery, and unalterable friendship of the Japanese. In truth, of course, these are not assertions but strategic assumptions, such as are often employed to create or enhance a desirable state of feeling in the country. But no state of feeling can be thought desirable which is worked into a passion of determination while the conditions that should determine it have yet to come into existence. And that is exactly how the matter stands in this case at present. The alliance with Japan which was concluded in January 1902 will remain in force till the war is over, and till the terms of peace have been settled and signed. The alliance proposed in substitution for it, and which it is said the country is resolved upon, cannot be concluded till after the termination of this war, or till after the proclamation of peace. For in the first place the substitution of one alliance for the other would make a belligerent of England at once, were the war still going on; and the next place, until the war is at an end, and until the peace terms demanded and allowed have been settled, the conditions in which we are to undertake a world-policy alliance with Japan must remain in doubt. They may be promising—they may very unpromising; quite possible they may be altogether impossible, and whether they be the one thing or the other is as much out of England's control as the weather. No doubt it is believed that the war is virtually ended at this moment; and it is also believed that Japan is already in a position to dictate terms of peace. Both are uncertain assumptions. Judging by all that is known, the war is not over, and until it is no one can be sure that it will go on upon an uninterrupted or deflected course. It is true that the Russian preparations for continuing the conflict are explained, plausibly enough, as an expedient for obtaining comparatively easy terms of peace. It may be so, but yet it may be not; and we should say that another consideration—nowhere remarked upon at present—ought not to be put out of account. It is possible that the war may remain undetermined for a year to come, or even for two years, without another battle of any consequence. Some military expert will correct us, we hope, if we are wrong. But at present we do not see why the Russians should not withdraw the remains of their army to the Biala region, perhaps, where the Japanese are most unlikely to follow them, and there prepare for a new campaign when they have another fleet at command. If they have to spend two or three years in such preparation, what of it? They will not have given in. They will not have sued for peace, as the Japanese Government insists that they shall sue; and although a scheme of retirement like this would look ignominious, absolute submission would look and would be infinitely worse. If the Japanese can afford to follow and still to follow the Russian forces into Siberia, beating them from time to time as they go, there may be let's in this expedient than to our ignorance there seems to be. But if not, there is very much less in the Japanese assertion that they will continue the war unceasingly till Russia bows her head to Japan.

Another reason for taking this course—supposing it possible—is that it disposes for a long spell of time at any rate of the question of indemnity. If the Japanese cannot continue the war upon any ground that the Russian may choose to take up, indemnity cannot be demanded, of course; nor is it at all clear at present that the Japanese would be able to enforce payment in any case. To do that it is necessary that Japan should put herself in occupation of some important area of Russian territory—of Russian territory proper; which is, we suppose, pretty much out of the question. And yet to forego the expected indemnity for two or three years without the further crippling of Russia's resources and the additional impoverishment of the Russian people, while Japan would still be at a great expense in Manchuria for the maintenance of garrisons, roads, railways, fortifications; and so forth, would alter the situation very considerably. And with such possibilities as these unsolved, who can say what the end would be, and whether it would be so advantageous a thing for England to enter upon the proposed alliance as we imagine? And upon that matter the Continental Governments may have something to say. Considering what the proposition is, what the Japanese openly intend by it, what many among ourselves also intend, it would be strange indeed if the Continental Powers interfered not at all. Our opportunity for completing the alliance would be their opportunity of interference—the peace arrangements, we mean. Can we be sure that they will resign themselves to take this chance of the new Anglo-Japanese world-policy? Or should they combine to interfere more or less formally, more or less ingenuously or determinately, do we know already how far they will go, or can we count upon their proposals being so little formidable that they may be defied by ourselves and a war-exhausted Japan in combination? We know and can know nothing of this. The only thing that seems quite clear is that Japan expects England to see her through all such difficulties should they arise. The Tokio correspondent of the "Times" writes again on behalf of the Japanese anxiety for the new world-policy alliance, but this time with a delicate intimation here and there that if England holds back another ally may be found. No doubt a serious matter. And it may be seen readily enough that the whole of this long letter leads up to the concluding paragraph, which is in these terms: "There is, I believe, only one thing that can threaten the stability of the (existing) alliance—namely, the contingency of England's self-effacement when the day comes for Japan's settlement with Russia. The alliance has hitherto prevented any third Power from taking part in the conflict. Will it be equally effective in averting the interference of any third Power at the moment of discussing terms of peace? That is vital. The value of the alliance will then be subjected to a crucial test in Japan's estimation."

To us it seems that in all this there is serious matter for consideration. And we do not see how it is possible to doubt that with so many and such formidable uncertainties in the case a determinate movement in favor of an Anglo-Japanese world-policy pivoted at Tokio is premature. We say no more than premature; but would add this question: What would be our position if the pivot at Tokio gave way after a little while, or from any cause the new world-policy broke down?

THE WAR.

JAPS FORCED TO RETIRE.

St. Petersburg, April 7.
General Kharkevich reports that the Japanese were forced to retire from Brdaheze to Sulushu. The Russians also engaged the Japanese, who were assisted by 6,000 Chuchuses. (Reuter.)

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

FRANCE'S POLICY.

PARIS, April 7.
M. Delcassé made a brief statement in the Chamber of Deputies, explaining carefully with chosen phrases that France will continue to give advantageous advice to Morocco as between friends. M. Delcassé said that France is seeking to injure none, and that he is ready to discuss any possible misunderstanding with anyone. (Reuter.)

PARIS, April 7.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.—In reply to several interpellations on the Morocco question, M. Delcassé stated that France's policy in Morocco remained unchanged. "We continue," he said, "to advise the Sultan in a friendly way; we do not wish to harm anyone, and we are ready to discuss any misunderstanding." M. Delcassé concluded by asking for the adjournment of the debate, which was adopted. (Havas.)

TANGIER, April 7.

It is reported that a special German mission, headed by Count Tattenbach, ex-Minister to Morocco, will proceed to Fez in order to arrange a commercial treaty. (Reuter.)

THE KING IN FRANCE.

PROBABLE VISIT TO PARIS.

MARSEILLES, April 7.

The King is here. (Reuter.)

PARIS, April 7.

The French newspapers discuss in the most friendly spirit the significance of the meeting with President Loubet.

It is rumored that the King and Queen on returning home will visit Paris. (Reuter.)

MARSEILLES, April 7.

King Edward has embarked. (Havas.)

BONAPARTIST PLOT DISCOVERED.

SENSATION IN PARIS.

PARIS, April 7.

A sensation has been caused here in consequence of the seizure in the suburbs of stores consisting of military uniforms and cartridges, which are believed to have been accumulated in connection with a Bonapartist plot to seize the President and Ministers, and to overthrow the Republic. Two arrests, including a half-pay captain, have been made. (Reuter.)

TRADE OF UNITED KINGDOM.

BIG INCREASE IN EXPORTS.

LONDON, April 7.

The imports for March show an increase of £250,000 and the exports of £3,819,027. (R.)

THE INDIAN EARTHQUAKE.

THE CASUALTIES.

BOMBAY, April 7.

One hundred and forty Gurkhas were killed by the collapse of the stone barracks at Dharmasala. 71 are missing. Up to the present time, it is known that 16 English have been killed there. (Reuter.)

BOMBAY, April 7.

Altogether 16 Europeans were killed at Dharmasala. It appears that the victims there, as well as elsewhere, were for the greater part natives. The returns, however, are incomplete. (Reuter.)

INSURRECTION IN CRETE.

CANEA, April 7.

An insurrection has broken out at Sitia, situated on the east of the island. A French gunboat has proceeded there. (Reuter.)

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

NAPLES, April 7.

At the banquet held at the Palace here last night, King Emmanuel and the Kaiser exchanged toasts in which they dwelt upon the peaceful aims of the Triple Alliance, and the friendship of the two countries. (Reuter.)

ENGLISH PENSION, ITALIAN RIVIERA.

The best halfway house between Egypt and England is VIREGGIO, near FISA.
Main line expresses stop. Pine woods, Sands, Sea bathing mild climate, English Pension, Villa Shelley. Every home comfort. Electric light. Modern sanitation. Sunny aspect, close to sea and gardens.
2661-48-10
F. TROTT, ENGLISH LADIES.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE PLAGUE.—A case of plague and a death are reported from Toukh to-day.

H. M.'S THIRD CLASS CRUISER "Pergasus" sailed from Suez yesterday, bound to Australia.

AN EXTRA MAIL will be despatched from Alexandria on Monday next by the special Austrian Lloyd steamer. The mail closes at 3 p.m.

ALEXANDRIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We are requested to remind our readers that Monday next is the last day for sending in entries for the Flower Show at San Stefano.

SUEZ CANAL.—11 vessels passed through the Canal on the 5th inst., 9 of which were British, 1 Italian, 1 Dutch. The day's receipts were frs. 274,934.05, making the total from the 1st inst. frs. 1,640,137.48.

SENTENCE OF DEATH has been passed by the Assize Court on Abdul Hussein Hamuda, who was found guilty of homicide. An accomplice was sentenced to hard labour for life.

HELLENIC COMMUNITY.—The office-bearers of the new committee of the Hellenic community in Cairo are as follow:—President, Rostovitz Boy; vice-presidents, MM. Athanasaki and Gianachis; secretary, M. Pisani, and treasurer, M. Kyriazis.

THE WEATHER AT PORT SAID (writes our local correspondent) is inclined to look doubtful and shortly it is feared a second heavy southern gale will pass over us. The barometer is down to 29.30, with a steady temperature of 69° F., wind at S.W., which seem to indicate doubtful weather.

THE SADAT FAMILY CASE.—The affair of the desertion of the two wives and daughters of Sayed El Sadat remains as before. It is simply stated that the fugitives are to address a memorial to the Mekhemel Shari'eh giving the reasons which led them to quit the conjugal and paternal roof.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.—The last performances of *Alexandrie en Baisse* will be given to-night and to-morrow. This evening the performance will be for the benefit of Mlle. Diane de Lyd, the charming singer, who will contribute some special numbers. After the performance the last ball of the season will be given. There will be a matinée performance to-morrow.

COAL IMPORTS.—From the 1st of January to the 6th of April 164,659 tons of coal were imported into Egypt, as against 305,807 tons received during the corresponding period of last year. Newcastle sent 31,415 tons, the Welsh districts 93,914, the Scotch districts 21,585, Yorkshire 11,816 and other places 6,429 tons.

ST. MARK'S, ALEXANDRIA.—The Right Reverend Bishop Morley, D.D., Archdeacon of the Church of England in Egypt, will preach at evensong (6-15 p.m.) to-morrow in St. Mark's Church. As throughout Lent, at the close of the service Stainer's *Miserere* will be sung. This setting was expressly written by Sir John Stainer for use in St. Paul's Cathedral during Holy Week.

THE THEATRE FIRE.—Mr. Felix Rossano, the well-known Alexandrian stockbroker, of the firm of Rossano Brothers, has taken the initiative in an excellent scheme for assisting the unfortunate members of Gatti's Circus troupe, who, owing to the destruction of the Abbas Helmy Theatre, are absolutely destitute, having lost all their goods and chattels. Mr. Rossano has hired the Giuntini Circus, in the French Garden, for Thursday next, 13th inst., for the purpose of giving a benefit performance for the artists. All the expenses will be borne by Mr. Rossano, whose generosity is well-known.

HOUSE TO HOUSE DELIVERY OF LETTERS.—The Post Office authorities request us to point out to our readers that the continual increase in the demand for house-to-house delivery in Cairo and Alexandria renders it absolutely necessary that all persons in these towns desirous of such delivery shall have the number of the house and name of the street in which they live indicated on their correspondence. Should by any chance a street be unnamed, then the quarter of the town in which it is situated must be indicated. Attention to these instructions is imperative to avoid delay and errors in the delivery of correspondence.

TYROL.—Weissenstein Castle 3410

ft. First-class private hotel near Windisch-Matrei; Station, Lienz (reached from Venice or Trieste). Good mountaineering centre. Tennis. Fishing, best June and September. Prospectuses and Photographs, "Egyptian Gazette" office, Cairo. 26365-48-28

BECK & CO'S PILSENER BEER BREMEN.

PLEASE NO HONEST COMPETITION FOR QUALITY. N.B.—Inferior Brands now being offered to Manager of certain good cereals. Beware of evilly disposed competitors running down this very Superior Brand of Beer. 2611-48-10

EGYPTIAN ESTATES, LIMITED.

FINAL ALLOTMENT LETTERS.

("GAZETTE" TELEGRAM.)

London, Friday.

The final batch of letters of allotment for the applicants for shares in the Egyptian Estates (Limited) are being despatched to Egypt this evening by the Brindisi mail, and cheques for balances due to unsatisfied applicants have also been posted.

EGYPTIAN TRUST AND INVESTMENT, LTD.

We are publishing on page 4 of to-day's issue an advertisement referring to the public issue of shares in the Egyptian Trust and Investment, Limited, which will commence on Monday, the 10th inst., at the Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Limited, Alexandria and Cairo. The subscription list will be closed on or before the 12th inst.

We understand that the capital of the company has already been covered in advance several times over and that the shares have been dealt in at over 100 per cent. premium.

This company is coming out under most exceptionally favorable circumstances, and there is every probability of the issue being a huge success.

We understand that the company already hold several important options for sundry plots of excellent building land in Alexandria and Ramleh, acquired on most favorable terms, which could be resold to-day at considerably enhanced prices.

The advisory board in Egypt is composed of well-known business men, and this, coupled with the administrative capacities and local knowledge of the general manager in Egypt, should be of sufficient guarantee to the public that the management will be carried out on strictly business lines, and it is hoped the company will have a successful future before it.

EGYPTIAN LAND AND GENERAL TRUST.

The Egyptian subscriptions to the Egyptian Land and General Trust (Limited) amount to £582,558, as follows:—Alexandria £132,625, Tanta £5,575, Cairo £444,655.

OIL MILLS FOR EGYPT.

The Cotton Seed Company of London have sent out Mr. Pearson, their engineer, with a view to establishing oil mills in Egypt. The process which they propose to employ is entirely new, its chief feature being the decortication of the seed, which enables a very superior quality of oil-cake for cattle-food to be made. We understand that Mr. Pearson is thinking of selecting Mansourah and Zagazig as the most suitable places for the mills.

CORPORATION OF WESTERN EGYPT.

The great problem of the development of the western oases of Egypt has been solved, the expedition organised by the Corporation of Western Egypt having discovered a plentiful supply of water at a depth of 145 ft. It has further been established that on the large area of land lying twenty miles north of Kharga a copious supply of water flows freely a few feet below the surface. There have also been found ruins of ancient Roman castles and of a complete system of Roman irrigation.

COQUELIN CADET.

On Thursday evening, *L'Eté de St. Martin* was given at the Khedivial Opera House. Jean Coquelin was delightful as the irascible affectionate old uncle proposing to marry his nephew's wife in ignorance of her being married. Adrienne (Mme. Morens) has done her best to get on the soft side of the old gentleman, with the natural result. Mme. Lebreton (Mme. Bouchet) lets the cat out of the bag, and the uncle explodes with indignation, which quickly subsides under the joint persuasion of niece and nephew, and the curtain falls on a happy ending.

Then we had Coquelin Cadet's monologues. The first is startling and a little hard to explain in English. Let us put it this way. The hero has fasted for three months and is lying on the grass awaiting death. A marchioness arrives and is seized with compassion: the sufferer must be saved—but how? Under the circumstances the only thing to do is to supply him with the nourishment provided by nature for infants, but the charitable sacrifice is in vain for the sufferer expires from indigestion!

In the next monologue, *Les Medecins*, we hear how Providence, after two attempts to destroy mankind, hits upon the creation of doctors as a promising expedient. *Pedaliere* at *Pedaliere*, a skit on bicyclists, followed, and then we had the fox and crow story in an Englishman's French. After this came *Les Romanesques*. Coquelin Cadet has very little to do as the picturesque Straforel, "contractor for abductions," but his pleading in the last scene with Sylvette, whom he urges to elope with him, picturing the pleasures of life under the stars or in tents far from civilised men, with occasional cooking for occupation, was a warning to romantic damsels enamoured of the strenuous life. Benjamin (M. Jean Coquelin) and Pasquiot (M. Harment), as the old fathers of the romantic lovers, "brought down the house," and Mme. M. Morens played the part of poetical and fragile lover to perfection. Sylvette (Mlle. Manfroy) was charming in every way, and the bravo sufficiently ferocious.

STATE RAILWAY CONTRACTS.

INFERIOR ROLLING STOCK.

The Egyptian Railway Administration has already begun to take action as a result of the recent Railway Commission, and in more ways than one.

Orders have been given for the purchase of new rolling stock to the value of about £30,000, and the public should soon begin to have the benefit of this.

We have reason to believe that the new rolling stock, or such of it as has arrived, is proving very far from satisfactory. It will be remembered that the order for £30,000 was given to a foreign firm because the English firms could not deliver as quickly as the foreigners, even if they would have accepted the same price—and now what is the consequence. Some of the new rolling stock will not keep the rails, and it will take some time before this is put right.

THE PILGRIMAGE.

The general health of the pilgrims at Tor is excellent, and all reports from the Hadjaz show that the sanitary condition of that part of Arabia was never better. Yesterday a rumour was spread about on the Alexandria Bourse by some "bears" that a number of cases of cholera had occurred at Tor and the share market closed somewhat weak. We are authorised to state that this rumour is absolutely baseless. Dr. Ruffer, President of the Quarantine Board, will return from Tor in a few days.

TANZIM DEPARTMENT.

We hear that the Director-General of Public Buildings and Constructions will henceforth be charged with the construction and repairs of kuttabs throughout Egypt.

ALEXANDRIA THEATRES.

What with the burning of the Abbas Helmy Theatre, and the sale of the Zizina and Alhambra Theatres, Alexandria will probably in the near future remain without a single first-class opera house or theatre, and it is clearly the duty of the Municipality to consider what should be done at the present juncture.

A local contemporary has lately been reviewing all the likely sites in the city that would be suitable for the erection of a new opera house. None of the sites, however, are satisfactory in the opinion of this newspaper, which was right, for it had failed to take into consideration the site of all others the most suitable by reason of its central position, low price, and commanding situation. We refer to the site left vacant by the old Ramleh railway terminus. The chief facade of the theatre would face Ramleh-boulevard and this would give great scope for an architectural triumph, which would confer considerable distinction on the appearance of a rather dull thoroughfare. The elevation of the site would considerably augment the majesty of the building, which would form a fine "coup d'œil" for the new quay-promenade.

The site is also convenient in the extreme, as it is close to the most fashionable quarter of Alexandria and very convenient for Ramlehites. It could be obtained easily, as the land belongs to the Municipality, and the only parcel of land needed from the Casulli estate could be exchanged for land elsewhere. The chance, in our opinion, is an excellent one and the Municipality will be very foolish to let the opportunity go by.

SUEZ CANAL COMPANY.

Mr. J.B. Westray, one of the British directors of the Suez Canal Company and a member of its London committee, has resigned.

The Suez Canal Company will invite the Chamber of Shipping, which has recently been strongly protesting against the non-representative character of the London committee, to nominate a successor to Mr. Westray on the Suez Canal Board.

We understand that the decision of the Company to permit the Council of the Chamber of Shipping to elect a member of their own choosing to the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. J.B. Westray, after many years of useful work, has caused widespread satisfaction in the City. It is not known on whom the choice of the Chamber will fall, but it is quite certain that the new member will stand more for the interests of shipowners than has been the case hitherto. To the recent agitation for a substantial reduction of tonnage dues must be attributed the present more conciliatory attitude of the Canal Company, and it is hoped that May next will witness some lightening of the burden which has caused so much discontent among shipowners trading to the East.

The following figures as to the Suez Canal Company's shares held by the British Government are given in the official revenue accounts of the United Kingdom, issued on Saturday last:

In the quarter ending March 31, 1905, the receipts from the Suez Canal shares amounted to £404,651, as against £399,910 for the corresponding quarter in 1904. For the year ending March 31, 1905, the receipts from these shares were £1,014,303, as against £982,475 in the previous year. The increase, therefore, in 1905 was £31,828 over 1904.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman S.S. "Britannia" arrived at Liverpool on Thursday.

The Ellerman S.S. "Adalia" arrived at Manchester on Friday morning.

The Moss liner "Rameses" arrived yesterday afternoon from Liverpool, via Gibraltar, Algiers, and Malta, with passengers, mails, and general cargo.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

H.R.H. the Duke of the Abruzzi paid a visit to the Pyramids yesterday morning and this morning visited the Umberto I. Hospital at Abbassieh.

Sir William Garstin and Mr. Vincent Corbett arrived at Alexandria last night.

Major and Mrs. Le Breton and Miss Price are leaving Port Said by the Brindisi mail to-morrow.

Mr. Frank Cook is leaving Alexandria to-day by the Austrian Lloyd steamer for Brindisi en route for England.

We regret to announce the death of Captain Van Konghuet, C.M.G., R.N., which occurred on Monday week on board the P. and O. S.S. "Mongolia" before reaching Gibraltar. He was well-known in Egypt, having been in 1884 flag-lieutenant to Lord Alcester on board the "Alexandra," and served with the naval brigade landed for service in the Sudan with the Nile expedition (Camel Corps) for the relief of Khartoum.

We extract the following from the "News" of Toledo (Ohio) under date of February 17:—Arrangements are being made to welcome Dr. Chauncey Murch of Luxor, Egypt, in Toledo. Marion Lawrence and Rev. Ernest Bourner Allen met him in Cairo when the Sunday school pilgrims were there and they are co-operating with Rev. Albert Gordon, pastor of the United Presbyterian church of this city, in an effort to bring him here. Dr. Murch will be the guest of Dr. Gordon next Sunday morning. He will speak at the United Presbyterian church in the morning, at the Washington Street Sunday school at noon and in the Washington street church in the evening, telling the story of the work in Egypt.

GHEZIREH PALACE HOTEL.

On Thursday, the last small dance of the season was given at Ghezireh Palace, and considering the lateness of the season, it was very animated. For dinner the restaurant was crowded. Among the diners we noticed: Lady Mary Leith and party of 8, Mrs. Laing and party of 5, Capt. and Mrs. Nagill and party of 6, Major Rhodes and party of 5, Mrs. Cutman and party of 6, Lady Richards, Mr. and Mrs. McLean, Oberst Isenhardt and Rittmeister Schwerin, Miss Pigeon and Miss Walford entertaining a party of 6, Mrs. Laidlow and party of 5, Mr. Carter Wilson, the Hon. A. and Mrs. Davey, Mr. Hugh Smith, Mr. Hogg and party of 4, Mr. and Mrs. Platt Higgins entertaining 4 guests, Mrs. Irwell, Mrs. Tronny and Mrs. O'Brien and party of 4, and many more. Even at midnight, for supper, over 70 people were present. The dance lasted till two o'clock.

One of the great attractions of the evening was the garden, where most of the dancers enjoyed a pleasant stroll in the intervals, the night being beautiful.

It is to be hoped that next year's season at Ghezireh will be as successful as the present, and we do not doubt but that the management will provide plenty of attractions, as they have done this year.

PASSENGER LISTS.

ARRIVALS.

The paquebot "Prince Abbas" de la Khedivial Mail Line, arrivé ce matin de Constantinople, Smyrne et Pirée avait à bord:

Dr. M. Bowen, Ibrahim bey Loufi, N. Speilit, E. D. Kerdual, N.S. Avigdor, Khan Sahib Achnall Din, Thomas Yamali, E. Pokmejan, D. Ohanian, A. Yakinopolou, E. Hough, Mr. et Mme Et. Streit, Gouverneur de la Banque National de Grèce, Mosevius, Mr. et Mme Spyliopoulou et famille, Edmond Ricombone, Mrs. Nicoletta, Capridis, Hutter, F. V. Sienviers, Ladine, Fatma Hanem, Marie Meub, Mr. C. Lytzika, Costopolou, Alfred Gross, Sarkissian, Dr. Cossels, Simon Trepikian et famille, Brindret, Sabadini, Halikias, Mme Ayas, et 146 passagers de pont.

Per S.S. "Rameses" arrived yesterday from Liverpool:

Mr. Henby, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Lester, Mr. Smythe, Mr. Healy, Mr. Corfield, Mr. Bentley, Mr. Scarth, Mr. Menzies, Mr. Bathcombe, Mr. Connolly, Mr. Willan, Mr. Hickson, Capt. Evans, Mr. Milani, Mr. Stock, Miss Piggot, Miss Wrasall, and 11 deck passengers.

DEPARTURES.

The paquebot "Niger" des Messageries Maritimes part hier pour Marseille avait à bord:

Mohamed Farid Bey, M. et Mme L. Leblanc, Mlle Thornhill, Mme Collisson, Mme Riad bey Ghali, M. et Mme de Scheveder, M. et Mme Wilfred Carey, M. et Mme Pellet, M. et Mme Chahadé, Neghib bey Ghali, Cannon, M. et Mme Mo'au, Mlle Sulinger, Mme Hénon, M. et Mme Dousiech, M. et Mlle Farish, Seligman, Penne Wilson, Eohlen, Putschard et 10 personnes, Hennebique, Magar, Mlle Zervudachi, Webb, Incharraya, M. et Mme Guimet, M. et Mme Hasopoulou, Zimmermann, Mme Mediusef, Vickers, Clausens, Mme Ekin, Rev. Charles Witoh, M. et Mme Geddia, Bertzobé, Nahm, Roshton, Monypenny, Mlle Reza, Melle Hopkins, Dimadale, Mme Van Marle, Campennet, Melles Zavotkins, Mr. et Mme Guimet, Saville, Sultan Mohamed, Mr. et Mme Chenevau, Legers, Mlle Montes, André Amic, Osman Bey Ghali, Dupré Horton, Williams, Vidal, H. Levy, Ramoneda, Vidal, Mme Bramovitch, Mrs. Macellor, Molmar, Mme Sayeh, Mr. et Mme Aroache, Mme Arregni, Weil, Mr. et Mme Thévenet, Mme Theris, Mme Ullmann, Guinet, Mr. et Rev. Dickens, Bolingbroke, Erharat et 12 passagers de 3e et de classe.

CHRONIQUE JUDICIAIRE.

LA REFORME LEGISLATIVE EN EGYPTE.

"La Revue des Débats" publie à ce sujet une lettre de son correspondant du Caire dont nous croyons intéressant de donner quelques extraits:

Le gouvernement égyptien vient de soumettre à l'approbation des puissances un nouveau projet de réforme de la législation mixte. A l'article 12 du Code civil mixte, ainsi conçu: "Les additions et modifications aux présentes lois seront édictées sur l'avis conforme du corps de la magistrature, et au besoin sur sa proposition; mais pendant la période quinquennale, aucun changement ne devra avoir lieu dans le système adopté", il propose de substituer la disposition suivante: "En cas de silence des lacunes ou d'obscurité de la loi, il pourra y être pourvu par des dispositions complémentaires ou interprétatives édictées sur l'initiative du ministère de la justice. Le projet du ministère sera transmis, avec un exposé des motifs, à la Cour, qui s'adressera aux tribunaux de première instance pour leurs observations, et il pourra être rendu exécutoire par décret présidentiel, à la suite et en conformité d'une délibération de la Cour, prise en assemblée générale, à la majorité des membres présents." En apparence la réforme proposée est anodine; en réalité, la réforme proposée, si elle était adoptée, constituerait une véritable révolution dans la situation internationale de l'Egypte.

De tous les privilèges que les capitulations garantissent aux étrangers en Egypte, le plus précieux est, sans contredit, l'immunité législative. En vertu de ce privilège, les étrangers ne peuvent être soumis aux lois égyptiennes qu'avec l'assentiment exprès des puissances dont ils sont ressortissants. Lorsque, en 1876, les tribunaux mixtes furent institués, le gouvernement égyptien présentait l'approbation des puissances les codes que les nouveaux tribunaux étaient destinés à appliquer, et ces codes n'ont été appliqués par les tribunaux mixtes que dans la mesure où ils avaient été approuvés par les puissances. Depuis l'installation des tribunaux mixtes, toutes les modifications à la législation de 1876 ont été faites d'un commun accord entre le gouvernement égyptien et les puissances: et l'approbation des puissances est expressément visée dans les décrets législatifs qui ont promulgué ces modifications. De cette coopération directe, le gouvernement égyptien n'a jamais émis la prétention de se passer, et à aucun moment, ni en 1886, ni en 1900, il n'a invoqué la disposition de l'article 12 du Code civil mixte qui, littéralement interprété, semblait lui donner le droit d'édicter des lois complémentaires et des lois interprétatives avec le seul assentiment du corps de la magistrature. Un double obstacle s'opposait d'ailleurs à ce que le gouvernement égyptien invoquât cette disposition: d'abord, il n'était pas certain que l'article 12 du Code civil mixte eût force de loi, pour cette raison que sa disposition bien qu'étant d'ordre général, n'avait pas trouvé place dans le Règlement d'organisation judiciaire; ensuite, en admettant que l'article 12 du Code civil mixte eût force de loi, il résultait des termes très explicites de sa disposition que celle-ci ne pouvait pas être mise à exécution pendant la période d'essai, laquelle, on le sait, n'a pas encore été déclarée close. Le principe de l'immunité législative n'est cependant pas absolu à cette heure. En 1889, les puissances ont consenti une dérogation partielle en matière de règlements de police à ce principe et à la règle, qui en est le corollaire, de la coopération directe des puissances à l'action législative de l'Etat égyptien: il a été convenu que le gouvernement égyptien pourra édicter des règlements de police obligatoires pour les étrangers sans sanction pénale, à la seule condition de provoquer et d'obtenir, avant toute promulgation, une délibération conforme de l'assemblée générale de la Cour d'Alexandrie.

C'est une nouvelle dérogation au principe de l'immunité législative que le gouvernement égyptien réclame aujourd'hui; mais, cette fois, il étend singulièrement ses prétentions. Il ne s'agit plus des règlements de police, il s'agit de toutes les lois: des lois civiles et des lois pénales, des lois de fond et des lois de forme; de la loi en un mot. Oh! sans doute, le gouvernement égyptien ne revendique pas le plein et entier exercice de la souveraineté législative à l'égard des étrangers; il consent encore, non seulement à prendre l'avis de la Cour d'Alexandrie, mais aussi à restreindre son action législative aux dispositions interprétatives et complémentaires de la législation existante. Mais qui ne voit que cette restriction est plus apparente que réelle, et que, sous prétexte de suppléer au silence de la législation existante ou d'en combler les lacunes, il est bien facile de modifier les principes essentiels de cette législation? Créer un délit nouveau, c'est suppléer au silence de la loi pénale; établir une nouvelle cause de préférence entre les divers créanciers d'un même débiteur, c'est combler une lacune de la loi civile. Le gouvernement égyptien aurait donc le pouvoir, sans l'assentiment exprès des puissances, de soumettre les étrangers à toutes les lois pénales qu'il lui plairait d'édicter et de rendre opposables aux étrangers les privilèges ou les hypothèques légales qu'il jugerait expédient d'établir. Que devenaient, dans ces conditions, et l'immunité législative et les capitulations, et n'avions-nous pas raison de dire que la réforme proposée, si elle était acceptée, constituerait une véritable révolution?

(Voir la suite à la page 8)

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& HOTEL COMPANY.
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Three Sailings a Week.
Agents at Alexandria:—
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EGYPTIAN ARABIC.

THE SPOKEN LANGUAGE.

BY JUDGE WILLMORE.

The following extracts from the preface to the second edition of Judge Willmore's "Spoken Arabic of Egypt" deserve reproduction. The author says:—

In Europe the book has been favorably received, but a long and careful critique which appeared in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* for April 1902 contains certain remarks to which it is necessary to reply. The writer complains, firstly, that I do not "keep up," as Spitta does, "a regular comparison between classical and colloquial Arabic." The reason of this, he says, "is apparent when the author's preface is examined. From it may be gathered that he does not believe that Cairene is derived from classical Arabic." The reason why I do not throughout draw parallels between the classical and colloquial is that the Grammar is not intended to be a comparative one. It is not, like Spitta's, addressed to scholars alone, but in particular to those who seek a practical knowledge of the everyday speech of the people. It is my firm conviction that when the object is merely a practical one, the colloquial dialect should be taught without reference to the literary, and before the latter is attempted. It would be difficult to quote an instance of a person who has learnt to converse fluently in an Oriental language after having become accustomed to the literary style, and this even after a great many years of residence in the country. It has been my object to show that Cairene Arabic has a grammar of its own, and that it is quite unnecessary, if not wholly incorrect, to base it on that of the Qur'ān. The reviewer adds that I generally reject the service of a guide, whose place is poorly supplied by a little casual assistance which I derive from Hebrew, Syriac, or Aramaic [Aramaic]. But the similarity between the Hebrew and spoken Arabic verb was long ago remarked by Wright, and other scholars have acknowledged other points of resemblance, to which I have drawn attention in the preface to the first edition and elsewhere. A writer in the *Journal Asiatique* of the year 1850 says: "En général l'Hébreu a plus de rapports avec l'arabe vulgaire qu'avec l'arabe littéral... et il en résulte ce que nous appelons l'arabe vulgaire est également un dialecte fort ancien," and Renan (*Histoire des Langues Sémitiques*): "L'arabe vulgaire est resté bien plus rapproché que l'arabe littéral de l'Hébreu et du type essentiel des langues Sémitiques." The similarity between Cairene and Aramaic grammar and the forms which words assume in these two languages is very striking. For example, the literary Arabic *thamānīn f. thamāniyatun* eight thousand or, *dhirā'un arm*, appear in Aramaic as *temānēy f. temānyā, tōr and derā'*, in Egyptian Arabic as *tamānyā, tōr (tōr), dhirā'*. (1) The vernacular *shirsh root* exists in Hebrew, Syriac, and Aramaic, but not in classical Arabic; the noun *qashsh*, regarded, it seems, by purists as a vulgar word, is used in the Book of Exodus to denote the stubble which the Israelites gathered for their bricks. My object in drawing attention to these points of resemblance between the Egyptian vernacular and ancient Semitic languages is to remove at least one prejudice against the former by showing that the title of 'arabi maksūr (or mekassar) is bestowed upon it in the erroneous assumption that its words and forms are merely corruptions of Koranic Arabic which have crept in since the Hejira, and that because its grammar differs from *Nahwy* grammar it has no grammar at all! Max Müller says in a most instructive passage that "It is a mistake to imagine that dialects are everywhere corruptions of the literary language. . . . They are parallel streams which existed long before the time when one of them was raised to that temporary eminence which is the result of literary cultivation. Dialects exist previous to the formation of literary languages, for every literary language is but one out of many dialects; nor does it at all follow that, after one of them has been raised to the dignity of a literary language, the others should suddenly be silenced or strangled. . . . On the contrary they live on in full vigour, though in comparative security; and unless the literary and courtly languages invigorate themselves by a constantly renewed intercourse with their former companions, the popular dialects will sooner or later assert their ascendancy." (2) The reviewer in his concluding remarks asks to be informed of the source whence the examples and the exercises have been derived. The great majority of the examples as well as of the phrases which form the exercises are expressions which are heard every day, and it would clearly be impossible to indicate the individuals who have at different times given utterance to them, or the places where they have been heard. Spitta's examples consist almost entirely of phrases extracted from the stories published at the end of his Grammar. My examples are derived primarily from fifteen years' intercourse with the natives, and secondarily from documents written in the vernacular. Wherever there could be any doubt as to the usage of a particular word or phrase I have submitted the point to a native or to natives. The stories are selections from a number obtained from native sources, and the reviewer may feel assured that "sufficient precautions were taken to ensure their being delivered in a wholly natural style." The repetition of ya'ni of which he complains is one of the characteristics of the speech of the less

educated (of \$ 500) but the higher classes also make frequent use of it. (3)

I am most grateful to the reviewer for having pointed out several errors and misprints which had escaped my notice (4). He suggests various alterations in the wording of the syntax. In some cases I have adopted his suggestions; in others I have made no change, either being unable to agree with him or feeling that the change proposed would unnecessarily puzzle the average student. I regret that I have not had time to enlarge the index.

(5) As they do in Turkish into which language the word has been imported.

(6) Some of the corrections of spelling which he proposes I am unable to accept, as quoted for quasi, the latter being the only form in use. I think, however, in his observations on the pronunciation of the *d* in *car* and the *i* in *riwaya* (see Appendix to the present edition), but the *i* of *riwaya* is beyond all doubt the same as that of *d*, *bi*, etc. Giddin is only used *ala hasab in nahi*.

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT

OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

ALEXANDRIA.

Direction of wind..... N.E.
Force..... Light
State of Sea..... Slight
Bar. (Max. Temp. in the shade..... 23.0
4 hours..... 23.0
10 hours..... 23.0
12 hours..... 23.0
Rainfall..... 0.0
Remarks.....
Continuous fine weather. Barometer falling.

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STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LIABILITY FOR THEFT.

The following is from the "New York Herald":—"Judge Scott, in the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, supported by Judge Giegerich, rendered a decision yesterday reversing a ruling of the Municipal Court which relieved the North German Lloyd Steamship Company from liability on a claim for the loss of jewelled shirt studs belonging to Mr. Thomas Skelton Harrison, a Philadelphia manufacturer and an extensive traveller.

Mr. Harrison and his wife, accompanied by a valet, were making a tour of Egypt and the Continent about a year ago, and engaged passage at Alexandria for this city. The steamer put into Naples for a day, and Mr. Harrison and his valet went ashore. He left a dress shirt with the jewelled studs and link buttons hanging in his stateroom. The studs and buttons were stolen."

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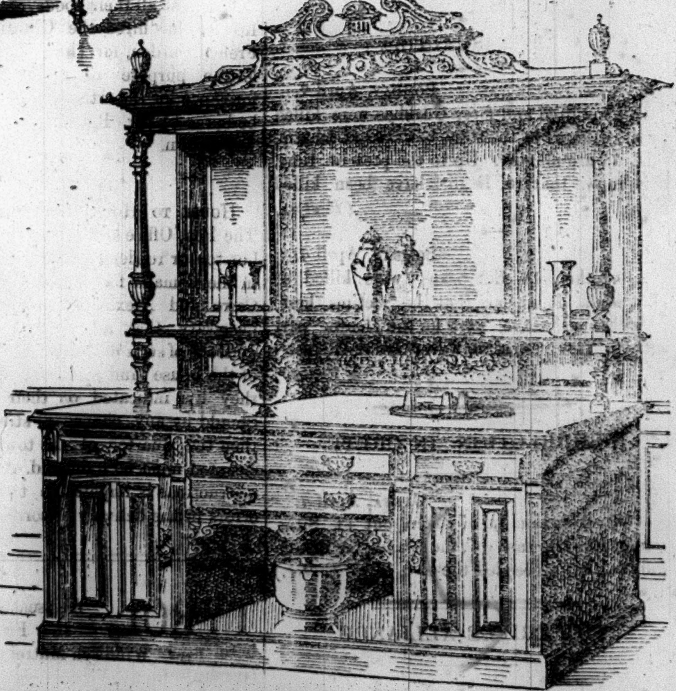
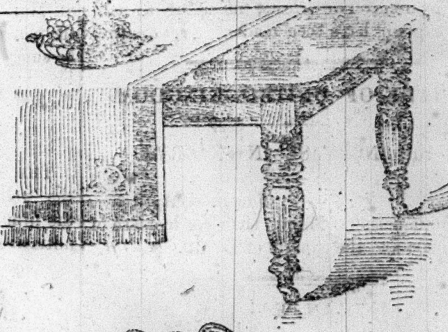
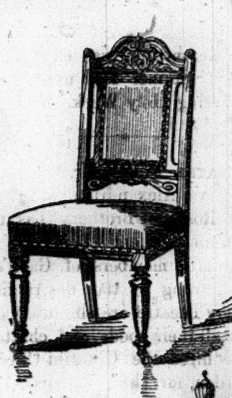
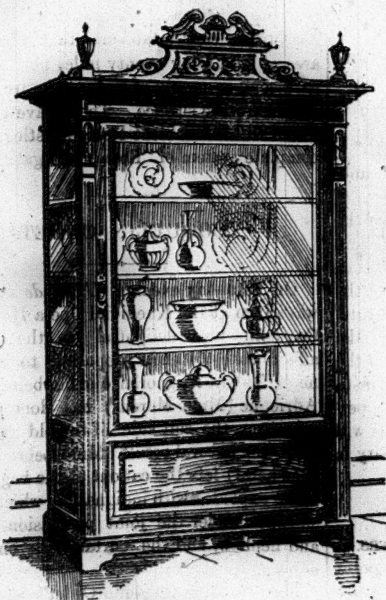
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UNDER THE MOSQUITO NET.

"As I laye a-thynke."

Ingoldby.

The Cairo season is over, our visitors are hastening their departure, and now people will be more at liberty to turn their attention to matters affecting the well-being of the country. We are all anxiously awaiting Lord Cromer's annual report, in order to see what effect the wonderful advance in the country's prosperity during 1904 produces in the mind of the man to whom the destinies of Egypt in the present day are so largely committed.

Meanwhile, and at a very opportune moment, seeing that some few days more must elapse before we can be studying this all-important report, a subject has been mooted in the columns of the "Gazette" which merits serious attention, dealing as it does with a great want experienced both in Cairo and Alexandria, viz., that of an institution for the physical, moral, and intellectual training of our young men.

The question is dealt with in a leading article and in a letter signed "J. M. Kechline," both of which appeared in Thursday's "Gazette," and treat the subject in a way that should command universal approval as to the object to be aimed at; although on one point, and that an important one, they show some divergence of opinion.

The writer of the article says that such an institute must necessarily, in order to be effective, be limited in its scope to the English-speaking community; the writer of the letter would include foreign and native young men, and rightly so, for it is the young man of the effendi rank, "the thousands of young men employed in business in the Government and attending the schools and colleges" for whom such an institution is urgently needed, and for whose moral advancement a strong effort is required.

"There are young men hungry for a place in which to read, study, play games, hear lectures and concerts, and have the privilege of a gymnasium and baths." So says an experienced observer, and although I am fully aware that it is alleged that native and Englishmen will never meet together, it is not until such an institution has been tried and has failed, that I shall be convinced that Egyptian, European, and Englishman can find no common ground for meeting, in an attempt to secure physical and moral culture combined.

If asked whether I would omit religion, I would say not entirely, but I would limit it in such a way that its introduction should be confined to lectures and debates upon the various religions of the world. This might be followed by the formation of classes for the study of the Bible, the Koran, etc., attendance at which should be purely optional on the part of intending students.

Established on the lines of the London Polytechnic, "only more so" (seeing that we are in Egypt), I think success would almost certainly attend such a movement, and it would be interesting to hear the view of the editors of "Orient and Occident" on the point.

This magazine, to which I have more than once directed attention, is setting an example in religious toleration and showing a breadth of view that is very welcome. Nothing illustrates this better than the fact that the issue for March 23 contained a remarkably able article on Socrates, the concluding sentences of which will bear quoting.

"What may we learn from Socrates?—From him we may learn first that God can speak even to the heathen, and teach them about conscience and righteousness and humility. Secondly, we may learn to love truth as he loved it; never to accept mere tradition as teacher, but to prove all things at whatever cost to ourselves, and never rest till we arrive at the truth of God."

When such teaching as this is to be found in a magazine which is, I believe, published

by the Church Missionary Society, one is led to expect that the support of many excellent Christian men would be given to an institution established for the purpose of drawing together for their good the thousands of youths who now spend their leisure time at cafés, playing at dominoes and other games, learning to drink, and simply frittering away opportunities for mental and moral culture.

Perhaps the nucleus for such an association already exists in the meetings that take place weekly at the house of the editors of "Orient and Occident," for it is immaterial how small is the beginning of a movement of this character. Look at the example of Mr. Quintin Hogg, the founder of the work carried on at the London Polytechnic. In 1859 he took a warehouse near Drury Lane, and opened it as a home for working boys. He soon had 50 of these about him, frequently himself slept in a corner of the place, and among other attractions established a gymnasium there. So great was his success that in 1873 he founded a Youths' Christian Institute for lads over 16, the membership of which soon rose to over 1,000.

In 1882 he bought the building in Regent Street known as the Polytechnic, and the Institute he established there achieved so extraordinary a success that in 1891 it had no less than 12,000 members. The work carried on was of a threefold nature, viz., social, educational, and religious; attendance at religious meetings being left quite optional.

The secret of this phenomenal success can be told in three words. RELIGION WAS OPTIONAL. In that respect it differed from the Y.M.C.A., and gained the support of the very numerous class who object to identify themselves with an organisation in which everything else is subordinated to religious work.

What the membership of the Polytechnic is at the present time I do not know, nor if the death of its founder affected the work carried on in his lifetime. But its earlier history furnishes all we need in the way of example, and surely it is possible both in Cairo and Alexandria to set on foot a movement for the establishment of so desirable a work in these cities.

Have we a Quintin Hogg in Egypt? Much depends upon the answer to this question. Presidents, vice-presidents, treasurer, secretary, and committee can be dispensed with for the present, for good solid work is what is wanted, not a committee who will meet, talk, and—do nothing, which is all that a recently formed one that I could mention has done up to the present.

There are in Egypt plenty of men who would readily subscribe the funds necessary to start these institutes,—for it must be remembered that even self-supporting societies need money for preliminary expenses. But the men who will devote their lives to truly philanthropic objects are few;—they must be, or it would not have been left to the present day for steps to be taken to provide for a want so palpable as this has been for many years past.

The present time is most opportune for movement in this direction. An enquiry is proceeding as to the alleged inadequacy of the pay of government clerks. Should this result in a general increase of salaries, it must be borne in mind that not only will the poor man with the large family be benefited, but the young unmarried man will have more money to spend on whiskey and tobacco, to say nothing of more unworthy objects still.

With this probability in view it is not more urgent than ever that an effort—a real strong and earnest effort—should be made to lead the youth of the Egyptian nation out of temptation and into pursuits well calculated to qualify him for taking a higher position when he reaches manhood than he would attain if he continued to fritter away his opportunities in the way he notoriously does now!

A great movement is taking place in England in the direction of providing for the welfare of the young men and women of large cities. Here it is the men only for which the effort is needed, and in one respect therefore the work is greatly simplified as regards the native Egyptian. The main difficulty to be surmounted is that of race, and that, I think, will not be found to be insuperable.

T. A.

SUDAN EXPLORATION.

JUDGMENT FOR PLAINTIFF.

In the Chancery Division, Mr. Justice Kekewich concluded the hearing of the case of Felkin v. the Palmerston Industrial and Finance Corporation, Limited, on Wednesday week. In this action Dr. R. W. Felkin sued the defendant corporation and Alfred Bridge, claiming rescission of an agreement to take shares in the Sudan Exploration Company, Limited, and a declaration that defendants were liable to indemnify plaintiff in respect of expenses. Alternatively, the plaintiff asked for damages for alleged misrepresentation. The defendant corporation denied misrepresentation, and said that no representations were made on their authority. The defendant corporation also denied that the business was controlled by Bridge. Mr. Bridge, on his part, said that if any representations were made—which he denied—as to the value of the Exploration shares and their prospects, they were bona-fide expressions of opinion. He counter-claimed for an indemnity as against costs and loss. The action arose over a deal in shares in the Sudan Exploration, Limited, a company formed to work a concession in the Sudan.

Mr. Ambrose, for the defendant Bridge, having addressed the Court,

His Lordship, in giving judgment, said there really was not an agreement to take the shares, although there was an agreement to do something else in consideration of the Palmerston Corporation agreeing to sell 800 shares. Fortunately for the plaintiff, the Palmerston Corporation had distinctly admitted an agreement in their pleadings. The question to be decided was whether the plaintiff was entitled to rescission of the agreement as against both defendants. That raised the question of whether the corporation and Bridge were to be regarded as separate persons. As to this, his Lordship was convinced that really the Palmerston Corporation and Bridge were for all substantial purposes one and the same. It was clear that Bridge acted on behalf of the corporation. Dealing with the evidence, his Lordship did not think that Dr. Felkin was quite such a fool as he attempted to make himself out to be. As to the defendant Bridge, his Lordship ventured to say that he was one of the pests of modern society. First in the City and then in the West End, his only business was to assist in floating rotten companies. The only consolation, and it was a poor one, for those who had been deceived by such gentry was that they very seldom succeeded in making anything for themselves, notwithstanding their machinations. In this particular instance, from what he had heard of Bridge's position, he gathered that he had failed to make anything for himself. His Lordship had no hesitation in saying that he believed the plaintiff's evidence, and did not believe Bridge. It had been proved that at the time of the agreement with the plaintiff the Palmerston Corporation held only 600 shares in the Exploration Company out of 60,000, and he found that the representations made as to the corporation holding a large number of shares were untrue to the knowledge of Bridge. He accordingly made a declaration that the plaintiff was induced to accept three bills and to sign the document as to taking 800 shares by the fraudulent misrepresentation of Bridge, and that the alleged agreement ought to be rescinded.

Judgment was entered for the plaintiff against both defendants for £1,174 3s 2d, the amount in connection with the bills, with costs. The counter-claim of defendant Bridge was dismissed, with costs, and an order was made to re-transfer the 800 shares on payment of the money to the plaintiff.

SPORT AND PLAY.

ALEXANDRIA AMATEUR ATHLETIC CLUB.

The hon. secretary wishes us to state that programmes and tickets for next Wednesday's athletic meeting will be posted to-night to members whose subscriptions have been paid. Single tickets may be had from members of the committee at P.T. 10 each.

Members who have paid their subscriptions and who do not receive programmes and tickets by Monday, are requested to communicate with the hon. treasurer, Mr. W. F. Smith.

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ARMY AND NAVY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

London, March 31.

The number of British officers now serving under the Khedive's troops is 164. Of these, five are Cavalry officers, twelve belong to the Artillery, 16 to the Royal Engineers, four to the Foot Guards, 93 to the Infantry, two to the West India Regiment, ten to the Army Service Corps, twelve to the R.A.M.C., one to the Indian Army, five to the Royal Marines, one to the Army Ordnance Corps, one to the Veterinary Department, and one to the Reserve of officers.

The renewal of the wound pension for one year of Captain John Evans, 2nd Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, recalls that he was literally riddled with wounds at Pieter's Hill in the desperate attempt of the glorious Inniskillings to carry "Inniskilling Hill" on that awful 23rd February. Captain Evans received no fewer than twenty-six wounds and his recovery from such injuries was simply marvellous. He afterwards participated in the operations of the 2nd Battalion in the Petersburg district, where the old 108th delivered one of the finest bayonet charges of the war.

The value of the military education accorded to our future officers has been much discussed this last week, and a competent observer has expressly declared that the theoretical and practical training given at our two great military schools is as good as any to be found in Continental armies. Lord Roberts appears to be of the same opinion, but he finds serious fault with the antecedent education at many of our principal public schools, and we may hope that ere long boys will be better and more judiciously prepared in them for the military profession. But while noting that our cadets are well grounded in both branches, we must see that instruction in theory and practice is wisely continued while serving, and that proper tests are applied in proof thereof. Some distrust prevails just now of the methods of examination for promotion, and it is more than hinted that the results are not entirely satisfactory. Designed originally as a guarantee that only the fully competent should pass into the higher grades, we hear now of cases where the pedantry of too academic examiners in adopting too high a standard has shut out men from advancement who had already given proofs of fitness by a distinction richly earned. It is, indeed, asserted that some of the members of the Board would have been "ploughed" had they been called upon to answer their own questions. Examiners, like critics, are, in truth, often tempted to show off their own knowledge rather than elicit the best out of the subjects submitted to them. It is not every examinee who has the wit of the young Artillery officer, who retorted upon his Board when asked, "Why the Armstrong gun had 39 grooves?" with the answer, "Why, indeed?" The subject had been one of endless controversy, and it was hardly fair when leading lights disagreed to seek the opinion of a junior on a catch question.

There is surely trouble brewing for the officers of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, even if only a part of the story of their hostile attitude towards their new second in command is to be credited. As soldiers they must be wrong in showing open disapproval of the action of superior authority. There must have been sound reasons for bringing in an outsider over the heads of officers already in the regiment. It is no secret in the service that Lieut.-Colonel H. Grenfell is a far better man than any he superseded, nor that the regiment, albeit of the highest quality as regards non-commissioned officers and men, would be much the better for new blood in the topmost grades. As a matter of fact, Grenfell passes over no one, for by Army rank he was senior to all the fixed officers, having won his lieutenant-colonelcy in 1900, after eight years of very distinguished service. He was one of the best and most enterprising column commanders in the later phases of the South African war, and he enjoys the reputation of being a most capable cavalry officer. More, he had passed his examination for promotion, which the man he displaced had not. The real point at issue, however, is not the discourteous treatment accorded to him, but whether or not a body of officers should attempt to dictate terms to the Army Council. In any such trial of strength they would be certain to go to the wall. The best way of supporting Colonel Grenfell and of securing to him the allegiance and goodwill of his comrades would perhaps be to advance him at once to the supreme command of the regiment.

No prerogative of authority ought to be more jealously guarded than the right to push on the most promising in spite of assumed vested interests and prior claims. The pretension to keep the regimental unit a close borough cannot be tolerated in these days. When the very fittest is not to be found among the next on the list, he must be sought out and imported from elsewhere. This is especially true for cavalry, and the principle has already been applied, not without heart-burning, perhaps, but unhesitatingly, nevertheless. Infantry officers who have shown special aptitude have been given high regimental rank in cavalry, and, strangely subversive as it may seem of old ideas, similar posts have been offered to artillery officers. A modern theory much in favor is the "interchangeability" among arms, although, of course, it cannot extend where a knowledge of technical science is essential. With this exception, an officer should be eligible as well as competent for employment in any branch, and his first qualification that of an "Army man" before he becomes a cavalry, infantry, or artillery man. We may hope to see this idea carried further when our general military school is established for all cadets alike, from which, after graduating each category would pass on for the particular training for the arm they ultimately intend to join.

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right medicine for me. For two months I used it faithfully and then felt so well I was like a young man once more. This was over a year ago and I have not had any trouble since. Although I am in the seventies I feel better and more active than I did thirty years ago."—W. W. Washburn.

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LA NAVIGATION SUR LE NIL

Il y a deux ans déjà M. Leroux, administrateur délégué de la Société des Sucreries et Raffineries d'Égypte, en inaugurant la Chambre de Commerce Internationale, déclarait que parmi les questions vitales du pays le progrès de la navigation fluviale venait au premier rang.

De notre côté nous disions, il y a à peine quelques mois, dans ces colonnes mêmes, en analysant les travaux de Sir W. Precoe: "que la navigabilité du Nil est une question vitale pour le commerce égyptien. Il y a tant à faire du Nil dans le domaine commercial que dans le domaine technique. Les 22,000 gaiassas, dahabieh, markabs, feloukas, etc. qui sillonnent actuellement le Nil sont des embarcations tout à fait primitives qui conviennent fort peu au service des transports. La navigation à vapeur munie d'un outillage moderne n'en est qu'à ses débuts. Il est à espérer dans l'intérêt du pays que ce genre de navigation se développe le plus tôt possible afin de desservir d'une façon régulière les principaux centres agricoles, disséminés sur tout le parcours du fleuve."

Ainsi n'est-ce pas sans une certaine satisfaction que nous avons vu M. Cattani réunir les diverses sociétés de navigation actuellement existantes en une association unique et puissante, et l'apathie actuelle faire place à une période d'activité et d'initiative, grâce à laquelle le trafic commercial du pays augmentera dans de fortes proportions, car le transport par eau présente entre autres avantages ceux de coûter moins cher que le transport par voie ferrée et de laisser plus de bénéfices à ceux qui l'exploitent. Toutes ces sociétés naissantes d'exploitation fluviale sont donc appelées à prendre sous peu un très grand développement. Constitué en Association, elles pourront défendre collectivement leurs intérêts, obtenir des mesures aptes à entretenir les canaux dans un état satisfaisant de navigabilité, et s'entendre pour élaborer un tarif unique qui écartera une concurrence ruineuse pour tous.

Parmi ces sociétés, il faut placer en première ligne "l'Anglo American Line Steamship Co." dont l'avenir se présente sous un aspect des plus brillants.

Nous disions à ce sujet dans un de nos précédents articles "Que les bénéfices que procurent ces entreprises de transport sont fort importants. Ainsi nous savons de bonne source qu'une de ces sociétés, dont le siège est à Alexandrie, réalise annuellement comme bénéfices le 50 % de son capital.

Et plus loin de l'Anglo American Nile, "Si cette société augmentait sa flotte elle serait en état de prendre une bonne part du trafic actuel, qui est, comme l'on sait, fort rémunérateur. Elle distribuerait alors non plus le 8 %, mais des dividendes qui feraient doubler, tripler même la valeur nominale de ses actions."

Aujourd'hui on peut espérer que cette aug-

mentation de flotte sera bientôt un fait accompli. En effet, l'Anglo-American, après avoir réalisé des bénéfices énormes pendant l'exercice actuel, vient de vendre son hôtel d'Assouan qui était porté sur ses bilans pour une somme de £45,971. à £60,000, ce qui lui procure un bénéfice net de près de £15,000 soit 13 shillings par action. Le capital réalisé par cette vente permettra à la Société d'augmenter son matériel roulant et de convertir ses obligations 6 % en obligations 4 1/2 %.

En navigant ainsi exclusivement à la navigation fluviale, après avoir écarté la concurrence, la Cie entrera nécessairement dans une nouvelle ère de prospérité. Les actions de Boulaq ont en perspective assurée, outre les travaux de la Compagnie, une forte quantité d'autres ouvrages. De plus, l'Anglo American Nile participera bientôt à la plus-value de la Société du Canal Manzaleh qui est également une entreprise pleine d'avenir et dans laquelle elle se trouve fortement intéressée. En vertu de l'arrangement qu'elle a conclu avec la dite société l'Anglo American est chargée, à des conditions très avantageuses, de construire la flotte de la Manzaleh.

Il est encore intéressant de noter que cette société a, en moins de cinq années, amorti près du dixième de ses obligations indépendamment des dotations faites pour la réserve, dépréciation et réduction des dépenses préliminaires.

Nous apprenons avec plaisir que M. Leroux fera le 15 courant une conférence, sur la navigation fluviale.

Calendar of Coming Events

ALEXANDRIA.

- | | |
|----------|---|
| April. | British Rifle Club. Practice on Mustapha Range. 2.30 p.m. |
| Sat. 8 | Alderson's Garden. Variety Entertainment. 5 p.m. |
| | Alhambra. Alexandria en Basse. 9 p.m. Ball. 12 p.m. |
| Sun. 9 | Gabbary Pigeon Shooting. 2.30 p.m. |
| | Khedivial Hotel. Ball in honour of H.R.H. the Duke of the Abruzzi. 9.30 p.m. |
| Wed. 12 | Amateur Athletic Sports. Zinzin Theatre. Tableaux Vivants. Cinderella, in aid of Foundlings. Home. 9 p.m. |
| Sat. 15 | San Stefano A. H. S. Flower Show Inauguration by H.H. the Khedive. 4 p.m. |
| Sun. 16 | A. H. S. Flower Show. |
| Mon. 17 | Alexandria Archaeological Society's Excursion to Aboukir. |
| Tues. 25 | St. Mark's Church. Jubilee of Consecration. Sacred cantata: "The Holy City." |

CAIRO.

- | | |
|---------|---|
| April. | Shepherd's Hotel. Band Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. 4 to 8 p.m. |
| Sat. 8 | Khedivial Theatre. Coquelin Cadet. Theatre des Nouveautés. Variety Entertainment. 9.30 p.m. |
| | Trocadero. Variety Entertainment. 9.30 p.m. |
| Fri. 14 | Zoological Gardens. Performance by Ghiseh Boys' Band in afternoon. |

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volution dans la situation internationale de l'Egypte?

Ici le correspondant de la "Revue des Débats" examine l'opportunité d'une telle révolution. La coopération des puissances a pour but de garantir les étrangers contre l'arbitraire et la précipitation. Le système actuel a l'avantage de soumettre les lois à une discussion approfondie et de leur assurer la fixité nécessaire, mais il est long et c'est pour corriger cet inconvénient que le gouvernement égyptien propose la modification de l'art. 12.

Lorsqu'il s'agit simplement d'édicter des lois complémentaires et des lois interprétatives de la législation existante, il lui paraît que les moyens employés étaient en disproportion avec le but à atteindre, et c'est pourquoi, dans ces deux hypothèses et uniquement dans ces deux hypothèses, il propose de substituer à la coopération directe des puissances celle infiniment plus facile à organiser, de la Cour d'Alexandrie. La coopération de la Cour d'Alexandrie à l'action législative de l'Etat égyptien est assurément une garantie pour les étrangers; c'est toutefois une garantie moindre que celle qui résulte de la coopération directe des puissances; d'abord parce que la Cour d'Alexandrie, en dépit de sa composition internationale, est un corps de fonctionnaires égyptiens, ensuite parce que les décisions y seraient prises à la simple majorité des voix. Mais on peut très raisonnablement se demander si, telle quelle, la garantie ne serait pas suffisante. A notre avis, cette question ne peut pas être utilement posée pour les lois complémentaires: il est vraiment trop facile, sous prétexte de combler les lacunes ou de suppléer au silence de la législation existante, d'introduire des principes nouveaux dans cette législation, pour que les puissances puissent, sans danger pour les intérêts de leurs nationaux, renoncer au droit qu'elles tiennent des capitulations de participer directement à la confection des lois complémentaires. Elle peut l'être au contraire, pour les lois interprétatives, dont la portée, par définition même, est beaucoup plus limitée, et, en principe, nous ne voyons aucune raison plausible de ne pas la résoudre dans le sens de l'affirmative. On dira peut-être qu'il est irrégulier de conférer des pouvoirs législatifs à un corps judiciaire, mais nous répondrons que la séparation des pouvoirs n'est un dogme que pour les croyants du droit constitutionnel et que chacun sait que la loi au droit constitutionnel n'est pas universelle. A la condition qu'il soit restreint aux lois interprétatives, nous n'avons donc aucune exception péremptoire à opposer au projet de gouvernement égyptien. Nous nous permettrons cependant de lui opposer une exception dilatoire. Avant de songer à conférer des pouvoirs nouveaux à la Cour d'Alexandrie, il est logique et nécessaire de confirmer et de rendre définitifs ceux qu'elle a déjà et qu'elle exerce, pour la plus grande satisfaction de tous les intérêts, depuis bientôt trente années. Le gouvernement égyptien doit donc se résoudre, puisque aussi bien l'expérience a pleinement réussi, à déclarer close la période d'essai des juridictions mixtes commencée le 1er février 1876. Le jour où il aura pris cette résolution, — mais ce jour-là seulement, — les puissances n'hésiteront pas à se dessaisir partiellement en sa faveur du droit qui leur est reconnu par les capitulations de coopérer directement à la confection des lois en Egypte.

MOUVEMENT MARITIME

DU PORT D'ALEXANDRIE

ARRIVÉES

7 avril
Smyrne et Candie; 3 j., vap. hell. Byzantion, cap. Mavromatis, ton. 399, à Kechavos.
Chypre et Syrie; vap. hell. Seyar, cap. Davicos, ton. 442, à Roubo.
Jaffa et Mersine; 3 j., vap. belge Adolf Deppe, cap. Bachmann, ton. 1565, à Kalfai.
Liverpool et Malte; 3 j., vap. ang. Rameses, cap. Browne, ton. 1585, à Mésa & Co.
8 avril
Constantinople et Pirée; 40 h., vap. ang. Prince Abbas, cap. Anderich, ton. 851, à la Khedivial Mail.

DEPARTS

7 avril
Marseille; vap. franç. Niger, cap. Camugli.
Port-Saïd; vap. ital. Nilo, cap. Pilo, sur lest.
Pirée et Odessa; vap. russe Tchihatchoff, cap. Heymann.
Batoum; vap. russe Makkawi, cap. Freiberg, sur lest.
Liverpool; vap. ang. Flavian, cap. Smaridge.
Smyrne; vap. ang. Augustine, cap. Scioluna, sur lest.

TRAMWAYS D'ALEXANDRIE

(SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME)

Les Actionnaires des Tramways d'Alexandrie, Société Anonyme, sont convoqués en Assemblée Générale le mercredi 3 Mai prochain, à 2 heures de relevée, au siège social à Bruxelles, 108, Rue Royale, pour délibérer sur le suivant

ORDRE DU JOUR:

- 1° Rapport du Conseil d'administration et des Commissaires.
 - 2° Approbation du Bilan ainsi que du compte Profits et Pertes de l'exercice au 31 Décembre 1904 et fixation du dividende.
 - 3° Election des Commissaires pour l'exercice 1905.
 - 4° Tirage de 128 obligations.
- Messieurs les Actionnaires, pour être admis à l'Assemblée, doivent se conformer à l'article 28 des Statuts.
- Les dépôts d'actions sont reçus
A Bruxelles: chez Messieurs Balser et Cie, 7 rue d'Arenberg au plus tard le 28 Avril courant au matin;
A Alexandrie: à la Banque Impériale Ottomane, à la National Bank of Egypt, au Crédit Lyonnais, à la Bank of Egypt Ltd., à l'Anglo-Egyptian Bank Ltd. et à la Banque d'Athènes au plus tard le 20 Avril courant.
- Le Président du Conseil d'Administration
25740-2*1 J. Lumbroso.

Société Internationale des Employés D'ALEXANDRIE

SIÈGE SOCIAL: RUE MOSQUÉE ATTARINE No. 21

BUREAU DE PLACEMENT

OFFRES D'EMPLOIS

BONNE MAISON d'Alexandrie demande:

1. un employé connaissant bien la Mercerie
2. un jeune homme aide-vendeur.

DEMANDES D'EMPLOIS

FRANÇAIS, 40 ans, connaissant les langues du pays et muni de bonnes références, désire un emploi quelconque. Préférences modestes.

BON COMPTABLE, en partie double, connaissant le français et l'italien, parlant l'arabe et disposant de quelques heures par jour accepterait de tenir comptabilité d'Agence de Bourse ou de Maison de Commerce.

COMPTABLE en partie double désirant améliorer sa situation accepterait emploi de 12 à 14 livres.

N.B.—Pour tous renseignements s'adresser soit directement, soit par lettre au Siège Social de la Société, Rue Mosquée Attarine No. 21. Le Secrétariat est ouvert les Lundi, Mercredi et Vendredi de 7 h. 1/2 à 8 h. 1/2 du soir. Les insertions ci-dessus sont faites gratuitement par les soins de la Société et seuls, les sociétaires peuvent en bénéficier.

25735—7-4 906

STOCKS AND SHARES

Closing Prices, to-day at 1 p.m.

Shares	BANKS	Debtors
14 1/2	Imperial Ottoman Bank	—
27 1/2	National Bank of Egypt	—
426	National Bank of Greece	—
383	Crédit Foncier Egyptian	—
13 1/2	Lottery Bonds	—
15 1/2	Agricultural Bank	—
116 1/2	Bank of Athens	—
2 1/2	Egypt. Investment Co.	—

Fos.	1100	—	Agric. Indust. Egypt...	520
L.E.	48 1/2	—	Behera Company...	99
1st.	3 1/2	—	Egypt. Delta Land Co...	51
"	7 1/2	—	Wardian Estate Coy...	165
"	27 1/2	—	Land & Mortgage...	17/32
"	34/6	—	New Delta Sanieh Fond...	17/32
"	34/6	—	Corporation of Western Egypt...	17/32
"	34/6	—	New Egyptian Co...	17/32
"	34/6	—	Egypt. Estates Ltd...	17/32
1st.	30	—	Alexand. Bonded Stores	—
"	27/32	—	Anglo-Egypt. Spinning Co.	—
"	23	—	Bourse Khédiviale	—
"	56	—	pref. Cairo Sewage Transport Ord.	—
Fos.	210	—	Cr. Brewery Alex. Fond.	132
"	132	—	do do 6 % Debs.	500
Sh.	5/3	—	do do Cairo Fond.	74
"	23/3	—	Egypt. Cotton Mills	—
"	40/	—	do Markets	97
"	40/	—	do Salt and Soda Fond.	—
Fos.	90	—	Ciments d'Egypte...	25
Lst.	17/6	—	Egyptian Syndicate B. Kahr-el-Zayat Cot. Coy.	102 1/2
"	6 1/2	—	Nungovich Hotels	102 1/2
"	10 1/2	—	Société des Huileries et Savon.	—
"	32	—	Soc. Ind. de Karmous	—
"	36 1/2	—	ex Soc. Presse et Dépôts	102
"	26	—	Société Presses Libres	102
1st.	5 1/2	—	Anglo-American Nile & Co.	—
"	4 1/2	—	ex Khedivial Mail S.S. & Co. Fonds.	18/
Fos.	1270	—	ex Cairo Water Coy. Fonds.	1040
Lst.	22 1/2	—	Tantah Water Co. Fonds.	—
"	14 1/2	—	Bassee-Egypte Fonds...	125
"	14 1/2	—	Delta Light...	103
"	9	—	Delta Light Def...	15 1/2
"	26 1/2	—	Keneh-Assouan	—
Fos.	147	—	Alexandria Trams	480
"	8 1/2	—	do do Fonds.	360
Lst.	8 1/2	—	Ramleh Railway	—

CLOTURE

BOURSE KHÉDIVIALE

Cours de l'Association des Courtiers en Marchandises

6h. p.m.

Coton F.G.F.Br.

Novembre... N.R. Tal. 12 5/32 à — 3/16

Janvier... " " 12 3/32 " — 1/8

Mai... " " 13 7/32 " — 1/4

Juillet... " " 13 1/32 " — 1/16

Graines de coton

N.D.J. ... N.R. P.T. 56 35/40 à 57 —

Avril... " " 53 25/40 " —

Mai... " " 54 25/40 " — 30/40

Juin... " " 55 25/40 " — 30/40

Fèves-Saïdi

Sept-Oct. ... N.R. P.T. 83 — à — 20/40

REMARQUES

Coton.—Nouvelle récolte: Soutenue, mais très peu d'affaires.

Récolte actuelle: Même tenue que le nov.

Toute l'après-midi la corbeille ne faisait que demander l'heure d'être.

Dans la matinée prix plus haut pour mai tal. 13 5/16 à —; plus bas pour mai 13 1/32 à 7/32. Dans l'après-midi prix plus haut pour mai 13 7/32 à 1/4; plus bas pour mai 13 1/32 à —.

N.B.—Les autres livraisons avec reports irréguliers.

Au moment de la clôture les nouvelles étaient les suivantes:

Liverpool, coton égyptien disponible. Beurrés: Invariable. Fut. mai: 6 36/64

Liverpool, coton américain: Futurs mai-juin: 4.13. Futurs oct.-nov.: 4.17

New-York: cot. amér.: Futurs mai: 7.62

oct.: 7.68

Graines de coton.—Nouvelle récolte: Quelques petites transactions à des prix soutenus. Pourtant la cote est presque nominale.

Récolte actuelle: Marché inactif, mais cours fermes.

Dans la matinée prix plus haut pour avril P.T. 53 25/40 à —; plus bas pour avril P.T. 53 10/40 à —.

Dans l'après-midi, prix plus haut pour avril P.T. 53 25/40 à —; plus bas pour avril P.T. 53 20/40 à —.

N.B.—Les autres livraisons avec reports irréguliers.

Fèves-Saïdi.—Nouvelle récolte: Marché nul et cours nominaux.

Alexandria, le 7 avril 1905.

COTONS

copie de la dépêche

DE L'ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION

à la

LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION

(Cours pratiqués hier soir à 5h. p.m. à la Bourse Khédiviale.)

Tal. 13 3/16 Livraison Mai

" 12 31/32 " Juillet

" 12 1/8 " Novembre

" 12 1/16 " Janvier

Marché quiet

(Cours clôture d'hier soir à 6h. p.m. affichés par l'Association des Courtiers en Marchandises à la Bourse Khédiviale.)

Tal. 13 7/32 Livraison Mai

" 12 1/32 " Juillet

" 12 5/32 " Novembre

" 12 3/32 " Janvier

Marché steady

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 9h.45 a.m.)

Tal. 13 9/32 Livraison Mai

" 13 1/16 " Juillet

" 12 5/32 " Novembre

" 12 3/32 " Janvier

Marché ferme

Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassal, cantars 11,816

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 12h.45 p.m.)

Tal. 13 9/32 Livraison Mai

" 13 1/16 " Juillet

" 12 5/32 " Novembre

" 12 3/32 " Janvier

Marché steady

MARCHE DE MINET-EL-BASSAL

8 avril 1905. — (11h.55 a.m.)

Cotons.—Clôture du marché du 7 avril: Marché à peu près nul. La semaine clôture: Marché calme.

BEURRES

Fair, tal. 9 1/2 soit stationnaire

Fully Fair, " 10 1/2 " "

Good Fair, " 12 1/2 " "

Fully Good Fair, " 13 1/2 " "

Good, " 13 1/2 " "

HAUTE-EGYPTE ET FAYOUM

Fair, tal. 8 1/2 soit de tal. de hausse

Fully Fair, " 9 1/2 " "

Good Fair, " 10 1/2 " "

Fully Good, " 11 1/2 " "

Good, tal. 10 1/2 soit invariable

2me qualité, tal. 13 1/2 à 15 soit sans changement

1re qualité, tal. 14 1/2 à 15 soit sans changement

Extra, tal. 16 1/2 soit sans changement

JOANNOVICH

2me qualité, tal. 15 1/2 à 16 soit invariable

1re qualité, tal. 15 1/2 à 16 soit invariable

Extra, tal. 16 1/2 à 17 soit invariable

Etat du marché de ce jour, cot.: Très peu d'affaires et presque sans changement dans les prix.

Les arrivages de ce jour se chiffrent par can. 16,512 contre même jour l'année précédente cantars 4,963

Graines de coton.—Soutenues

Disponible

Ticket

Mit-Aff.—Hausse 20/40

Haute-Egypte.—Hausse 20/40

Ble.—Calme

Qualité Saïdi.—Cond. Saha P.T. — à —

Béhera.—" " 115 " 118

Fèves.—Marché nul

Saïdi.—Rien

Fayoum: disponible: Rien

Qualité Saïdi.—Cond. Saha P.T. 83 à 92

Leontides.—Facile

Disponible: Rien

Cond. Saha P.T. 115 à 120

Orges.—Demande lente

Cond. Saha P.T. 50 à 56

Mais.—Rien à signaler

Disponible: Rien

Cond. Saha P.T. 83 à 88

OIGNONS

Arrivages de ce jour sacs 43503—cantars

17401. Prix P.T. 35 à 42 cond. franco-wagon, contre même jour en 1904, can. 13185

CHARBONS

Stock à Alexandrie, à terre et en voie de débarquement, Tonnes 80,000.

Les prix suivants ont été pratiqués ce jour

C.O.M.B.

(BASSE-EGYPTE)

Province Béhera

Damanhour... De P.T. 155 à 227 1/2

Province Garbich

Kahr-Zayat... De P.T. 247 1/2 à 257 1/2

Tantah... " 245 " 257 1/2

Province Menoufieh

Menouf... De P.T. 200 à 242 1/2

SECTION DES GRAINES ET CÉRÉALES

PRIX FRANCO-STATION: DISPONIBLE TICKET

Graines de coton Afifi P.T. 52 1/2 à P.T. —

" Haute-Egypte " 51 " —

ARRIVAGES

du samedi 8 avril 1905

Documents de l'Alexandria General

Produce Association.

CHEMINS DE FER

Cotons... S/B 1717

Graines de coton... sacs 6273

Ble Saïdi... " 1450

Béhera... " —

Fèves Saïdi... " 102

Béhera... " —

Orges... " —

16TH ROYAL HUNGARIAN LOTTERY.

Specially authorised by article 7 of the Act of the 1st May, 1897, and approved by decree of H.R.M. Francis Joseph I, Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, etc.

BANK "EL NASSIB"

R. KRONFELD, General Representative for Egypt.

12, Rue Tewfik, Alexandria.

The payment of all the gains in the Royal Hungarian Lottery is guaranteed by the Hungarian Government.

One department of the Hungarian Ministry of Finance is commissioned to superintend the management of this Lottery.

The drawing of the 1st class is irrevocably fixed for the
25th and 26th May, 1905,
at Budapest in the palace of the General Direction of the Royal Hungarian Lottery. The public is requested to send in all orders not later than the

30th APRIL, 1905,

enclosing at the same time the amount for tickets ordered.

There are 110,000 tickets, of which the half,
55,000 must win.

With one single ticket, one may gain 1,000,000 crowns that is P.T. 4,050,000.

The amount to be paid to the participants in this 16th Royal Hungarian Lottery is:

Crowns 14,495,000
or P.T. 60,727,800.

PRICES OF TICKETS.

FOR THE 1st CLASS.				FOR ALL 6 CLASSES.			
1 Ticket	P.T. 6 1/2	1/2 Ticket	P.T. 25 1/2	1 Ticket	P.T. 84	1/2 Ticket	P.T. 336
1/2 "	" 13	Whole "	" 50 1/2	1/2 "	" 168	Whole "	" 672

A copy of the official list (controlled by the Hungarian Government) will be sent after each drawing to all clients. Any information will be given, verbally or by letter, free of charge, by:

BANK EL NASSIB, R. Kronfeld (General Representative for Egypt)
12 RUE TEWFIK, ALEXANDRIA.

List of Prizes of the Royal Hungarian Lottery.

110,000 tickets --- 55,000 prizes
The 1st prize is 1,000,000 crowns or P.T. 4,050,000

	PRIZE	COURONNES	P.T.
1	PRIME	1,000,000	4,050,000
1	Lot	400,000	1,620,000
1	"	200,000	810,000
2	"	100,000	405,000
1	"	90,000	364,500
2	"	80,000	324,000
1	"	70,000	283,500
2	"	60,000	243,000
1	"	50,000	202,500
1	"	40,000	162,000
5	"	30,000	121,500
3	"	25,000	101,250
8	"	20,000	81,000
8	"	15,000	60,750
36	"	10,000	40,500
67	"	5,000	20,250
3	"	3,000	12,150
437	"	2,000	8,100
803	"	1,000	4,050
1,528	"	500	2,025
140	"	300	1,215
34,450	"	200	810
4,850	"	170	688,500
4,850	"	130	526,500
4,500	"	100	405,000
4,350	"	80	324,000
3,350	"	40	162,000
55,000 lots et 1 prime		Cour. 14,495,000	

ORDER FORM.

Bank "EL NASSIB" R. Kronfeld — Alexandria.

Kindly send by return —

1/2 tickets } for the 1st class 16th Royal Hungarian Lottery.
1/2 " }
whole " }

I herewith enclose P.T. according to counterfoil.

Signature (distinct)

Date..... Exact address

* By postal order or cheque on a BANK OF ALEXANDRIA.

N.B.—The tickets will only be sent on receipt of the amount.

25677-6*1

TO BE KEPT BY CLIENT.

PRICES FOR THE 1st CLASS ONLY: —

1/2 ticket..... P.T. 6 1/2 | 1/2 ticket..... P.T. 25 1/2
1 " " 13 | whole " " 50 1/2

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Anyone desirous of participating in all 6 classes may subscribe in any of the following ways: —

(1) Before each class by remitting the amount according to official prospectus.

(2) Before each class with equal payment of: —

1/2 ticket P.T. 14 | 1/2 ticket P.T. 56
1 " " 28 | whole " " 112

(3) Before the 1st class by adding to order: —

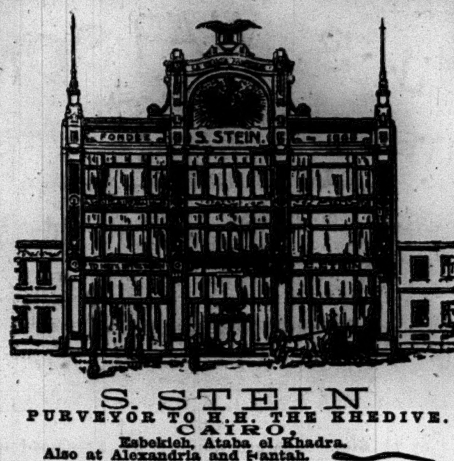
for 1/2 ticket P.T. 42 | for 1/2 ticket P.T. 168
" " " 84 | whole " " 336

and promising to send the average amount before beginning of the 5th class.

(4) By one payment for all the classes and before the 1st class of: —

for 1/2 P.T. 84 | for 1/2 P.T. 336
1/2 " 164 | whole " 672

NOTE.—Should a prize be drawn in the 2nd, 3rd or 4th classes, the money paid in advance will be returned with the amount won.



Municipalité d'Alexandrie

AVIS

La Municipalité d'Alexandrie désire pour ses bureaux, un nombre de nouveaux stagiaires ne dépassant pas quatre pour le moment. Les conditions requises sont la connaissance écrite et parlée des langues française et arabe, un certificat de bonne conduite et une santé normale. Les stagiaires serviront pendant six mois au maximum sans traitement et recevront ensuite s'ils ont donné satisfaction trois livres par mois jusqu'à ce qu'un poste dans les cadres vienne à devenir vacant.

Les demandes pour ces postes seront admises jusqu'au 12 Avril 1905.

Un avis ultérieur indiquera le jour et l'heure où les concourus aura lieu à la Municipalité parmi les postulants dont les demandes auront été acceptées.

L'Administrateur

W. P. CHATAWAY

Alexandrie le 4 Avril 1905. 25713-3-3

AVIS

La Municipalité met en adjudication la fourniture et repandage de 720 mètres cubes de chaux à la route de Montazah.

Le cautionnement est fixé à L.E. 20.

Le cahier des charges est déposé au Bureau de la Voirie où il peut être consulté par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cacheté à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 11 courant.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation le même jour à 5h.p.m.

L'enveloppe devra en outre porter la mention: "Soumission pour fourniture de Chaux."

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque d'après les conditions du cahier des charges, devra être remis séparément au Service de la Comptabilité Générale avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 11 courant à midi.

Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus sera écartée.

L'Administrateur,

(Signé) W. P. CHATAWAY

Alexandrie, le 4 avril 1905. 25,714-3-3

AVIS

Les offres pour la démolition d'une maison dans la rue Constantin Sinadino n'ayant pas donné de résultat la Municipalité remet ce travail en adjudication.

Le cautionnement est fixé à L.E. 10.

Le cahier des charges est déposé au bureau de la Voirie où il peut être consulté par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cacheté à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 11 avril 1905.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation le même jour à 5h.p.m.

L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention: "Soumission pour démolition d'une maison."

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une Banque, d'après les conditions du cahier des charges, devra être remis séparément au Service de la Comptabilité Générale avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 11 courant à midi.

Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus sera écartée.

L'Administrateur,

(Signé) W. P. CHATAWAY

Alexandrie, le 3 avril 1905. 25703-3-2

AVIS

La Municipalité met en adjudication les travaux de macadamage de la route de l'hôpital militaire anglais à Ras-el-Tine.

Le cautionnement est fixé à L.E. 30.

Le cahier des charges est déposé au Bureau de la Voirie où il peut être consulté par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cacheté à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 18 courant.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation le même jour à 5h.p.m.

L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention: "Soumission pour macadamage de la route de l'hôpital anglais."

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque, d'après les conditions du cahier des charges, devra être remis séparément au Service de la Comptabilité Générale avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 18 courant à midi.

L'Administrateur,

(Signé) W. P. CHATAWAY

Alexandrie, le 4 Avril 1905. 25715-3-2

LADIES & GENTS OUTFITTING.

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BRITISH
GOODS.

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(Prepaid.)

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APPLY for French, Italian, Arabic, German, to the Berlitz Schools, Alexandria (26, Rue de l'Eglise Copte); Cairo (Sharia Kamel). Most rapid method. Trial lesson free. Evening classes at Alexandria, P.T. 60 per month. 28069-30-9A-905

ADVERTISING AGENTS.—The best public Advertising sites in Alexandria belong to G. Vestri & Co., Advt. Agents, St. Catherine's Square. Special rates for permanent clients. Moderate terms. Prompt despatch. 25642-31-12-905

A CAPABLE CLERK or Teacher knowing Arabic, English, and French requires employment. Apply to "Egyptian Gazette" office. 25736-3-1

AN ENERGETIC AGENT wanted in Cairo. One who knows the soft goods trade thoroughly. Apply Box No. 423, Alexandria. 25739-3-1

BLICK TYPEWRITERS, No. 5 £9, No. 7 £11. W.T. Emmens, 99 Rue Attarine, Alexandria. Address Post Office Box 35. 31-12-905A

ENGLISHMAN, well educated, requires position as Valet, or Attendant to invalid gentleman returning to England or the Continent. Good sailor; abstainer; speaks French and Italian. Excellent references. J. S. G., Poste Restante, Cairo. 24707-6-6

FOR SALE.—A Soham's Patent Hand Power Diamond-drilling Plant complete with 300 feet steel rods and core tubes for 1 inch cores. In perfect working order with all latest improvements. Reason for sale solely that having accomplished its object, it is of no further use to present owners. Apply to Mr. P. Christian, Famagusta, Cyprus. 25633-15-15

FURNISHED HOUSE to let from end of May at Ramleh. Five minutes from sea; Electric Light; Telephone. Three bed-room, Dining-room, and Drawing-room. Excellent Garden. Apply, Major Ludlow, Bulkeley Station. 25738-3-1

GOVERNESS CAR required Cairo, also Pony. Apply, stating price, No. 25731, "Egyptian Gazette" offices. 25731-6-2

GERMAN BOOKKEEPER, many years' experience, thorough knowledge of English and French, knowing also Italian and Arabic, seeks situation. Best references. Apply, No. 25,732 "Egyptian Gazette" offices. 25732-3-2

LANCASTER HOUSE, Sharia Wabour-el-Moyah, Cairo. Comfortable apartments, with or without board. Terms very reasonable. 25599-15-6-905A

ON DEMANDE un représentant sérieux pour la vente de Whisky à Alexandria et au Cairo. Une bonne agence n'ayant pas la représentation d'autres maisons de Whisky serait préférée. La dite agence devra être en mesure de traiter dans toute l'Egypte avec les commerçants d'alcool en gros et en détail. S'adresser au bureau de "l'Egyptian Gazette." 25687-12-9

SINGING LESSONS recommended by the famous tenor JEAN DE RESZKE given by Herr B. Wechsler of Heidelberg University. Voice production systematic. Apply for trial lesson, press extracts. Herr B. Wechsler, Post Office, Cairo. 25653-12-11

TO BE LET for the summer a well-furnished House situated in the Boulevard Ramleh, facing the sea and close to the Ramleh station; containing 8 rooms, bathroom, etc., and telephone. For full particulars, address H. J. L., Khedivial Club, Alexandria. 25719-6A-2

WANTED reliable Agent to undertake the sale of Whisky in Alexandria and Cairo. A good house who have not agencies for any other Whisky house, will be preferred, but they should be capable of dealing with Wholesale and Retail sellers of Spirits throughout Egypt. Apply, Manager, "Egyptian Gazette." 25687-12-8

YOUNG LADY, certificated, gives French lessons to children or adults. Moderate rates. Apply, No. 25,701, "Egyptian Gazette." 25701-6-6

WANTED.—A Competent Bookkeeper in English. Salary £10 per month. Apply Post Box No. 88, Port Said. 25780-3-2

DAVIES BRYAN & Co.

Continental Hotel Buildings, CAIRO.

St. David's Buildings, ALEXANDRIA,

and 35-37 Noble Street, LONDON, E.C.

English Tailors Drapers and Outfitters.

Beg respectfully to announce that they have received their various stocks in the latest styles suitable for the present Season.

CLOTHS:

A large assortment of Blacks, Blues, Scotch, Irish & Harris Tweeds. All garments cut by experienced English Cutters, fit and style guaranteed.

A varied stock of Ladies' Blouses, Boas, Skirts, Belts, &c.

Careful attention is paid to Ladies' outfits suitable for Tours up the Nile.

GENTS' OUTFITTING:

The latest novelties in Ties, Collars, Shirts, Gloves, &c. Hosiery in all the newest makes, (Camel Hair brand a speciality).

We are also making a special display in the Drapery Department, consisting of Household Linen, Blankets, Calicoes, Eider-down Quilts, Cushions, &c., &c., which are marked at such figures as to command attention.

Boots & Shoes in the latest shapes, Bags, Trunks & all Leather goods in great variety.

Also a large assorted supply of the following articles:—

HATS, CAPS, UMBRELLAS, WALKING-STICKS, RUGS, STUDS, BRUSHES AND ALL TOILET REQUISITES, &c.

Davies Bryan & Co.
Cairo & Alexandria.

Alexandria Water Company Limited.

AVIS

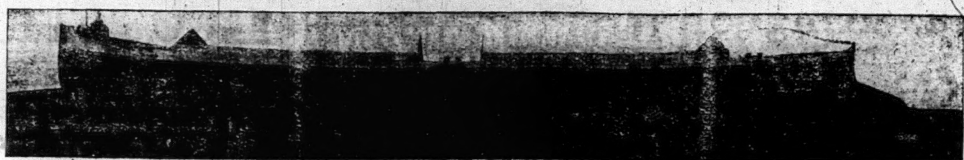
Messieurs les porteurs de titres de £20 qui n'ont pas encore été convertis en actions de £5, sont rappelés que ces titres auraient dû être déposés à l'Anglo-Egyptian Bank Ltd. à Alexandria, ou chez Messieurs Barclay & Company Ltd. 1, Pall Mall East, à Londres, comme déjà annoncé dans les journaux, afin d'y timbrer les nouveaux numéros et d'attacher aux titres une nouvelle feuille de Coupons.

Ces actionnaires sont priés de vouloir bien présenter sans délai ces titres de £20, vu que les anciens Coupons ne sont plus valables.

J. E. CORNISH,
Administrateur-Directeur.
Alexandrie, le 7 Avril 1905 - 25726-3-2

J. S. WATSON, STEEL LIGHTER, BARGE, & STEAM BOAT BUILDER, GAINSBOROUGH, ENGLAND.

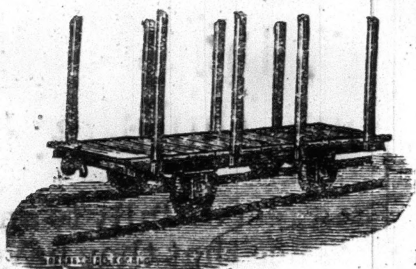
FOR PORTS, RIVERS, AND CANAL TRANSPORT.



One of 14 Steel Lighters marked for Shipment in Russia.
Supplied to the IRRAWADDY STEAM FLOTILLA CO., for RANGOON.

ORENSTEIN & KOPPEL, LTD. CAPITAL 10,000,000 FR.

Portables and permanent railways. Passenger and goods cars.
Tipping and platform wagons for all purposes. Locomotives from 10-400 H.P.
Large stocks of rails, trucks and locomotives always kept in Alexandria.



Sole Agents for Egypt and Sudan of:—
COMPTOIR METALLURGIQUE EGYPTIEN
Bridges and iron frame works.
HUMBOLDT ENGINEERING WORKS CO.
KALK, NEAR COLOGNE.
Steam engines, boilers, complete installation for factories.
R. HORNSBY & SONS, LTD.,
GRANTHAM, (ENGLAND).
Fixed and portable oil engines.
KIRCHNER & CO., LEIPZIG.
Wood working machinery.
CARL MEISSNER, HAMBURG.
Oil motor boats and launches.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SYSTEMS OF
STEAM PLOUGHING ENGINES
TO PLOUGH 8 TO 20 FEDDANS PER DAY.

OFFICES (CAIRO: 24 Kasr-el-Nil Street, opposite Bank of Egypt. P.O.B. 690. Telephone No. 139
ALEXANDRIA: 29, Cherif Pasha Street. Telephone No. 661.

Alexandria General Produce Association

BULLETIN HEBDOMADAIRE.

Vendredi à midi, le 7 Avril 1905.

COTON

	ARRIVAGES		EXPORTATIONS		STOCK	
	Angleterre	Continent	Angleterre	Continent	Angleterre	Continent
Cette semaine	118,145	8,121	69,127	8,813	68,54	18,171
Même semaine 1904	81,897	2,777	21,104	5,147	38,983	4,620
A partir du 1 sept. 1904	5,831,717	300,277	2,228,181	240,721	1,838,536	597,501
Même époque 1904	6,838,418	213,853	2,882,584	267,775	1,997,981	621,086
*BATS-UNTS.—Cette semaine: 257 bal. et 9,532 can; même semaine 1904: 712 balles et 8,405 cantars; à partir du 1 septembre 1904: 86,201 bal. et 437,999 cantars; même époque 1904: 42,628 bal. et 328,232 cantars; Y compris stock au 1er septembre 1904 cantars 409,000. * au 1er septembre 1903 cantars 62,000						

GRAINES DE COTON

	ARRIVAGES		EXPORTATIONS		STOCK	
	Angleterre	Continent	Angleterre	Continent	Angleterre	Continent
Cette semaine	19,323	36,715	216	36,931	484	154
Même semaine 1904	39,583	41,938	30	41,938	648	2,255
A partir du 1 sept. 1904	8,021,080	2,078,811	119,591	2,08,004	26,028	57,799
Même époque 1904	8,838,468	1,998,067	118,832	2,146,439	31,893	52,149
STOCK—Cette semaine: 1,070,377 ardebs; même semaine 1904: 1,319,029 ardebs; à partir du 1er septembre 1904: ardebs; même époque 1904: ardebs; Y compris stock constaté au 1er sept. 1904 ardebs 247,587. * au 1er septembre 1903 ardebs 70,000						

FEVES

	ARRIVAGES		EXPORTATIONS		STOCK	
	Angleterre	Continent	Angleterre	Continent	Angleterre	Continent
Cette semaine	1,266	—	2,952	2,949	5,301	—
Même semaine 1904	3,125	—	5,995	126	6,121	—
A partir du 1 sept. 1904	1,366	—	2,912	2,949	5,301	—
Même époque 1904	3,125	—	5,995	126	6,121	—
Stock au 1er avril 1905, ardebs 30,000. au 1er avril 1904, ardebs 47,100						

BLE

	ARRIVAGES		EXPORTATIONS		STOCK	
	Angleterre	Continent	Angleterre	Continent	Angleterre	Continent
Cette semaine	—	106	—	—	—	—
Même semaine 1904	—	106	—	—	—	—
A partir du 1 sept. 1904	—	106	—	—	—	—
Même époque 1904	—	106	—	—	—	—
Stock au 1er avril 1905, ardebs 1,500. Stock au 1er avril 1904, ardebs 530						

LENTILLES

	ARRIVAGES		EXPORTATIONS		STOCK	
	Angleterre	Continent	Angleterre	Continent	Angleterre	Continent
Cette semaine	—	—	—	—	—	—
Même semaine 1904	—	—	—	—	—	—
A partir du 1 sept. 1904	—	—	—	—	—	—
Même époque 1904	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stock au 1er avril 1905, ardebs 1,500. Stock au 1er avril 1904, ardebs 530						

MAIS

	ARRIVAGES		EXPORTATIONS		STOCK	
	Angleterre	Continent	Angleterre	Continent	Angleterre	Continent
Cette semaine	—	—	—	—	—	—
Même semaine 1904	—	—	—	—	—	—
A partir du 1 sept. 1904	—	—	—	—	—	—
Même époque 1904	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stock au 1er avril 1905, ardebs 1,500. Stock au 1er avril 1904, ardebs 530						

OIGNONS

	ARRIVAGES		EXPORTATIONS		STOCK	
	Angleterre	Continent	Angleterre	Continent	Angleterre	Continent
Cette semaine	—	—	—	—	—	—
Même semaine 1904	—	—	—	—	—	—
A partir du 1 sept. 1904	—	—	—	—	—	—
Même époque 1904	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stock au 1er avril 1905, ardebs 1,500. Stock au 1er avril 1904, ardebs 530						

PRIX DE LA MARCHANDISE DISPONIBLE.

	ARRIVAGES		EXPORTATIONS		STOCK	
	Angleterre	Continent	Angleterre	Continent	Angleterre	Continent
Cette semaine	—	—	—	—	—	—
Même semaine 1904	—	—	—	—	—	—
A partir du 1 sept. 1904	—	—	—	—	—	—
Même époque 1904	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stock au 1er avril 1905, ardebs 1,500. Stock au 1er avril 1904, ardebs 530						

PRIX DES CONTRATS.

	ARRIVAGES		EXPORTATIONS		STOCK	
	Angleterre	Continent	Angleterre	Continent	Angleterre	Continent
Cette semaine	—	—	—	—	—	—
Même semaine 1904	—	—	—	—	—	—
A partir du 1 sept. 1904	—	—	—	—	—	—
Même époque 1904	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stock au 1er avril 1905, ardebs 1,500. Stock au 1er avril 1904, ardebs 530						

Allen, Alderson & Co. LIMITED.

SOLE & EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR
Messrs. Ruston, Proctor & Co. Limited, Lincoln.
Fixed and Portable Steam and Oil Engines, Corn Mills,
Patent Threshing Machines, etc.

Messrs. Platt Brothers & Co. Limited, Oldham.
Cotton Spinning Machinery.
Messrs. John Fowler & Co. Limited, Leeds.
Steam Ploughing Machinery and Sundry.
The Central Cyclone Co. Limited, London.
Grinding and Polishing Machinery.
Messrs. Charles Cammell & Co. Ltd., of Sheffield.
Steel Mills, springs, rollers, etc.
Patent and Blast Fles.

Messrs. Merryweather & Sons, London.
Steam and Marine Fire Engines.
Messrs. F. Reddaway & Co. Ltd., Pendleton, Manchester.
The Central Steam Baking Co., etc.

Messrs. Ratner's Safes.
The Engelberg Rice Miller.
Messrs. Greenwood & Batley Limited, Leeds.
The (Local) Patent Steam Turbines.
Electricity Dynamos & Motors.

McCormick's Reapers & Mowers.
Planet Junior Agricultural Implements.
Messrs. Oliver Ploughs.
Agent in Cairo: M. A. FATTUCCI.

25-3-905

WEEKLY POSTAL TABLE.

ALEXANDRIA OFFICE.

able showing the days of despatch and arrival of the principal Foreign Mails
from Monday, 10th, to Sunday, 16th April, 1905.

(BOTH DATES INCLUSIVE.)

COUNTRIES	MAIL PACKETS	ROUTES	DESPATCHES			ARRIVAL
			DAYS	Ordinary Letters	Money Orders	
EUROPE	British	Port Said & Brindisi	Sun. 9	8.30 a.m.	Sat. 8	Wednes.
	British	Port Said & Marseilles	Mon. 7	8.30 a.m.	Sunday noon	—
	German	Naples	Wednes.	4 p.m.	noon	—
AMERICA & WEST	Italian	Messina	Thursday	2 p.m.	noon	Wednes.
	French	Marseilles	Friday	11 a.m.	10 a.m.	Thursday
	Austrian	Brindisi	Saturday	8 p.m.	noon	Friday
COAST OF AFRICA	Italian	Brindisi	Saturday	2 p.m.	noon	Friday
	British	Port Said & Brindisi	Sun. 9	8.30 a.m.	Sat. 8	—
	Khedivial	Pirena	Wedn.	8 p.m.	noon	Tuesday
TURKEY, GREECE & SOUTHERN RUSSIA	Russian	Pirena	Friday	9 a.m.	Thursday 8 p.m.	Saturday
	Khedivial	Pirena	Sunday	8.30 a.m.	Saturday 6 p.m.	Friday
	Russian	Pirena	Monday	8.30 a.m.	Sunday 6 p.m.	Mon. 10
YBIA	French	Port Said	Friday	8.30 a.m.	Thursday 6 p.m.	Thursday
	Austrian	Port Said	Tuesday	8.30 a.m.	Monday 6 p.m.	Thursday
CYPRUS	British	Port Said	Tuesday	8 p.m.	noon	Monday
	Italian	Alexandria & Brindisi	Thursday	2 p.m.	noon	Friday
	Italian	Messina	Thursday	2 p.m.	noon	Friday
MALTA	Austrian	Brindisi	Saturday	8 p.m.	noon	—
	British	Port Said & Brindisi	Sunday	8.30 a.m.	Sat. 9	Wednes.
	Khedivial	Suez	Thursday	8.30 a.m.	Wedn. 6 p.m.	—
SUAKIN JEDDAH, MASSOWA & HODEIDA	Khedivial	Suez	—	—	—	—
	British	Suez Adm	Tuesday	8 p.m.	noon	—
	Italian	Suez	Tuesday	8 p.m.	noon	—
INDIA, ADEN & East Coast of Africa	British	Suez	Tuesday	8 p.m.	noon	Monday
	French	Suez	Mon 10	8.30 a.m.	Day bef.	Port Said
	British	Suez	—	—	—	—
CEYLON & AUSTRALIA	French	Suez	Tuesday	8 p.m.	noon	Monday
	German	Suez	Tuesday	8 p.m.	noon	Monday
	P. & O.	Suez	Tuesday	8 p.m.	noon	Monday
CEYLON, CHINA, JAPAN, & Straits Settlements	French	Suez	Tuesday	8 p.m.	noon	Monday
	German	Suez	Tuesday	8 p.m.	noon	Monday
	P. & O.	Suez	Tuesday	8 p.m.	noon	Monday
ADEN, ZANZIBAR, & East Coast of Africa	French	Suez	Tuesday	8 p.m.	noon	Monday
	German	Suez	Tuesday	8 p.m.	noon	Monday
	P. & O.	Suez	Tuesday	8 p.m.	noon	Monday

*The Registered letter office is closed one hour before the hours indicated above.

THE DEADLY MOSQUITO.

"It is sufficient to say that Protection from the Mosquito Bites affords complete immunity in cases of all its forms. Yellow fever, like Ague, has been shown to be caused only by a Mosquito."—Times, 30th September, 1904.

Against this deadly insect Science has at last provided us with a protective agent in the shape of

ANTIKITO CREAM

(Regd.)

This wonderful preparation—which is most delightfully refreshing to use—is the outcome of long laboratory research. During the last five years it has been thoroughly tested in all parts of the world. By its use the fatal mosquito, as well as FLIES, gnats and all flying insects, are set at defiance. It is absolutely infallible as a preventive, and is guaranteed to be free from carbolic and other deleterious ingredients. It is neither sticky nor greasy, and one application to the exposed parts affords protection for hours. Invaluable for hospital use, and should be in the kit of all expeditions. It is better than Quinine. Protects you from flies.

ANTIKITO CREAM is manufactured under expert supervision in the Syndicate's own laboratory, and is put up in two sizes. Proprietors:

ANTIKITO SYNDICATE, LTD.,

8, Great Portland Street, LONDON.

N.B.—A most interesting and instructive booklet, entitled—"THE MOSQUITO AND SOMETHING ABOUT HIM," will be sent free to anyone applying for it.

Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt), Ltd.

ENGINEERS, BOULAC, CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA.

MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, ALSO SHIPBUILDERS, &C., &C.
All classes of engineering work and supply of stores undertaken.
Pontoon Dock for raising vessels of the largest size.

BOULAC ENGINE WORKS

BRANCHES AT SHARIA BAB-EL-HADEED (CAIRO), ALEXANDRIA AND KHARTOUM.
SOLE AGENTS IN EGYPT FOR

RICHARD GARRETT & SONS, LTD.
Patent Steam and Manual Fire Engines.
JESSE ELLIS & Co.
Steam and Oil Motor Wagons.

CHUBB & SON'S LOCK & SAFE CO. LTD.
Chubb's Steel Safes of all sizes on hand, the building of strong rooms undertaken.

COCHRAN & CO. ANNAN, LTD.
The Cochran patent vertical boilers.

THE SEAMLESS STEEL BOAT CO. LTD.
Seamless steam boats fitted with any class of motor.

THE COOPER STEAM DIGGER CO. LTD.
Diggers made in size No. 5, 6, 8 and 12.

SPECIALITIES:—TANGY'S GAS ENGINES with Producer Plants, COOPER PATENT STEAM DIGGER, specially suitable for small landowners.

Telegraphic Address: "ENGINEER, CAIRO" and "ENGINEER, ALEXANDRIA."

Works Office in town, Sharia Bab-El-Hadeed (CAIRO).
Alexandria Office and Stores, Abu Dirdar Street, No. 12. 10.12.905

TRAMWAYS DU CAIRE

(SERVICE DU MOUVEMENT)

Voici la liste des objets trouvés dans les voitures et dépendances des Tramways non réclamés et déposés au Bureau du trafic (au Gouvernement du Caire) du 1er Février au 31 Mars 1905:

- 1 paire Jumelles de voyage.
- 1 Bague ou avec pierres.
- 3 Bourses contenant de l'argent.
- 2 Livres anglais.
- Des contrats divers.
- Des couvertures de lit.
- Des essuie-mains.
- Des Cols.
- 1 Porte-monnaie.
- 2 Sacoques.
- 1 Livre Arabe.
- 1 Réveil le-matin.
- 1 Canne.
- 1 Montre d'homme.
- 1 Capote de soldat anglais.
- 3 Baedekers.
- 1 Raquette de Lawn-tennis.
- 1 Chale.
- 1 Accordéon.
- 1 Gallabieh soie.
- Des pièces d'étoffes neuves.
- Une paire de pantoufles dorées.
- 1 Paquet d'effets.
- 1 Parapluie.
- Des objets divers.

25723-3-1

SUDAN GOVERNMENT.

TENDERS are called for by the Steamers and Boats Department Sudan Government for the supply of food, wine and spirits, etc., on the Sudan Government Express and Post Steamers running between Shalal and Halfa and vice versa.

The conditions under which the contract will be given can be seen at the following offices:—Financial Secretary Sudan Government, Cairo, Assistant Director Steamers and Boats Assouan and the Director of Steamers and Boats Khartoum North.

Tenders are to be sent to the Director Steamers and Boats Khartoum North and must be in his Office not later than April 16th, 1905. A statement showing experience is to accompany tender.

The contract will be for one year ending 17th May 1906.

The Department of Steamers and Boats does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

25694-S.A-3

National Bank of Egypt.

AVIS

Le Conseil d'Administration de la National Bank of Egypt a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance des intéressés que l'Assemblée Générale Ordinaire des Actionnaires réunie le Lundi 20 Mars, 1905, au Siège Social, au Caire, a fixé à 14 shillings le montant du dividende à payer par action pour l'exercice clos le 31 Décembre 1904.—Ce dividende est payable contre remise du coupon No. 5 à partir du 23 Mars 1905, au Siège Social de la Banque, au Caire, à sa Succursale à Alexandrie, dans ses Agences des Provinces et à son Agence de Londres 4 & 5, King William Street.